

THE
PRESENT STATE
OF
FRANCE:

Containing
The Orders, Dignities,
and Charges of
THAT
KINGDOM:

Newly corrected, and put into a better
Method then formerly.

Written in *French*, and faithfully
Englised.

LONDON,
Printed for *John Starkey*, at the *Miter*
in *Fleetstreet* near *Temple-Bar*.
MDC LXXI.

Case

J

4039

.272



THE AUTHOR
TO THE
READER.

HAVING instructed myself in the *State of France*, and gained the Knowledg of most Offices, and Officers in the Kingdom; for publique benefit and satisfaction I was induc'd to Exhibit this book, after four times revision, and Correction: I cannot say but in most pla-

The Epistle

ces there is more Labour ,
then Learning , more In-
dustry then Invention , for
the Consultation of my
Friends, and the disquisition
of Names and Offices, was the
greatest part of my Fatigue.
Those who have seen this
Book before (or rather ano-
ther with this Title) may
easily discriminate. The
Foundation , indeed, is for-
reign , but the Edifice my
own ; I having (besides my
propriety in the Method ,
which is the Soul of *History*)
augmented it with above a
Moiety of the Matter, and of
a Pamphlet, improved it in-
to

to the Reader.

to a considerable Volume:
This Book has been Printed
several times, and something
or other it has gained in eve-
ry one of them, but this last
is the most perfect and cor-
rect of them all. It consists of
several Books; The first (af-
ter some preliminary Chap-
ters) discourses of the King
now Reigning, and all the
Officers of his Court. And
though it was too difficult
for me to rank them in such
a certain or precise Order, as
might satisfy all persons, and
be above all danger of Mis-
take, yet I have gone as near
the wind, as I could possibly,

The Epistle.

and taken my Measures from the Rolls which the Treasurers give in to the Chambers of Accounts, which are verified afterwards in the Court of *Aides*.

The *Grand Aumonier*, and the Clergy of the Court, having the Van, in all Establishments of the Household, I have not rob'd them of their pre-eminence, but placed them immediately next his Majesty: The next great officer is the *Grand Maitre*, or Lord Steward of the Household, with the seaven Offices, and their several Officers under him, next him follows the

to the Reader.

the *Grand Chambellarie*, or
or Lord Chamberlaine, the
first Gentlemen of the Bed-
Chamber, with their train of
dependants : after them the
Grand Ecuyer or Master of
the Horse, with the offices
and description of the Kings
great and little Stables: the
next are the several Compa-
nyes of his Guards divided
into two Sorts, his Guards
within the *Louvre* and with-
out. His Guards within the
Louvre are his *Gardes du*
Corps, his hundred *Swissers*,
his *Archers du Grand Prevot*,
and his *Guards de la Porte*;
His Guards without, are

The Epistle

Horse and Foot; The Horse are his *Gens d'Armes*, and his *Chevaux Legeres*, The Foot are his two Regiments of Guards, one *French* the other *Swiss*: His Musket-teers are on Horse-back, but they are neither *Gens d'Armes*, nor *Light-Horse*.

The next are the Gentlemen *an Bec de Corbin* or Pensioners. Then follow all the Officers of the Household, as, first the Ecclesiastical Officers for the whole Household, then the other Officers in common, as *Chirurgions*, &c. the Harbingers

to the Reader.

gers, of the Court, the Judges of the Court, the Grand Provost and his Officers, the Grand Master of the Cerimonies, the Surveyor of the Kings Buildings, the Treasurers of the Household: the Officers belonging to the Kings Sports, as, his chief Hunts-man, Faulconer, *Louvetier*, &c. and finally, the Merchants and Priviledged Artificers which follow the Court, and furnisheth it with all things necessary.

The Second Book contains the Officers of the Queens Household, the *Dauphins*

The Epistle

phins, the Childrens of *France*, *Monfieurs*, and *Madam d' Orleans's*: fet down according to their times of waiting :

The Third Book speaks of the Princes of the Blood, the Princes Natural Sons, and the Princes Strangers: of those which have the rank of Dukes and Peers, and of the Knights of the Kings Orders.

The Fourth Book Comprehends the General Offices, either of all *France*, or the particular Provinces of the Kingdom, as, *first*, the *Mareschals of France*, under the
the

to the Reader.

the Conestable, in the Army.

2. The Counsellors under the Chancellor.

3. The Bishops, who have the Inspection over great Diocesses:

4. The Governours of Provinces.

5. The Parliaments, and Sovereign Courts presiding in several Provinces.

6. The *Generalities*, which Receive the Kings whole Revenue. And lastly the Universities.

After the Conestable, it Treats of the discipline, and Officers of War, as, of the Mareschals of *France*, the Collonels General, the Grand Master of the Ordnance: and
for

The Epistle

for as much as the Admiral of *France*, is the same at Sea, as the Conestable is at Land, we have placed him next with the Admiral of the Galleys.

In the next place are the Kings Councils, and Officers of State, of whom the Chancellor is the Chief, and as it were the second Supporter of the Crown; for which reason we have placed all the Kings Councils, and Revenues under him, as having a Superintendency over them:

Next this follows a Division of *France*, into Arch-bishopricks, Bishopricks, and Abbyes

to the Reader.

Abbyes, with the Names of
several the most considerable
of them.

Into Governments, with
the names of several Liefte-
nants General, and Princi-
pal Governours, especially
of such Townes as lye upon
the Frontiers.

Into Parliaments, and Sove-
raign Courts with the names
of the first Presidents of the
Parliaments of *France*, with
the Presidents, and Control-
lors of all the Soveraign courts
of *Paris*, the Grand Council;
the *Cour des Monoyes*, &c.

Into *Generalities*, with the
Number of the Parishes, and
Counties

The Epistle

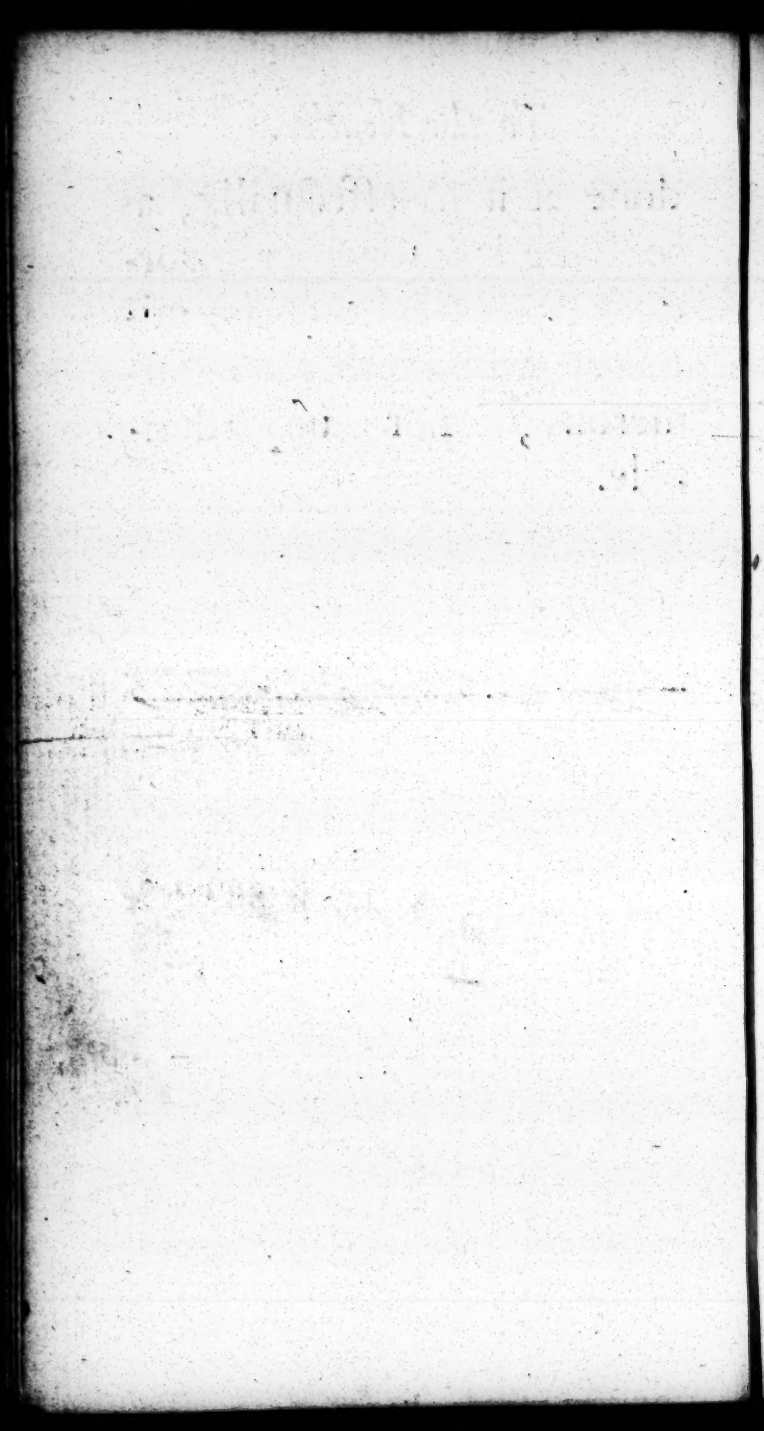
Counties assigned , and the Revenues collected therein.

And lastly into Universities, with the Towns in which they are Established, and the Names of the most eminent Scholars.

The Matter and Subject of this Book being so Various , and different , I think it would not be easy to have disposed them into better Order , the truth is , My greatest trouble has been to bring them into this Array , and though I have not
done

To the Reader.

done it so effectually, as
to make it altogether incor-
rigible, yet I hope the mi-
stakes will neither be Nu-
merous, nor unpardon-
able.





The TABLE of the State of *France*.

The first Part.

Seet. 1. **O**F the Qualities and Prero-
gatives of the King of
France, his Titles of most Christian,
and *Primogenitus Ecclesiae*. Pag. 1

Seet. 2. The Genealogy of the Royal
branch of *Bourbon*. 4

Of the King now Reigning 7

Chap. 1. Of the Grand Almoner of
France, and the Court Clergy. Of the
Oath of *Fidelity* taken by the Bishops;
Of the *Premier Aumonier*, and the
Eight other Aumoniers; Of the Chap-
lains and Clerks belonging to the Cha-
pel and Oratory: Of the Master of the
Oratory, and the Chapel of Musick. Of
the Kings Confessor. 9.

Chap. 2. Of the Grand Master of the
Kings Household, and his Dependants;
Of

The TABLE.

Of the Stewards of the Household, and the Seaven Offices. Of the first Steward of the Household, or *Maitre d' hostel*; Of the twelve *Maitres d' hostel* serving by quarters. Of the *Bureau du Roy* or Greencloth: Of the Masters of the *Chambres aux deniers*: The Controulers General, and the seventeen Clerks, Controllers of the Office. Of the two first of the seven Offices, The *Gobelet* and the *Bouch du Roy*. Of the Grand Pantler, the Grand Butler, and the Grand Carver. Of the Gentlemen-Waiters, and the Orders observed when the King is at Dinner, 24

Chap. 3. Of the Grand Chamberlain, and his dependants, The four first Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber. the four first Groomes of the Bed-Chamber. The Ushers of the Chamber, the Ushers of the Anti-Chamber: the Ushers of the Closets, The *Valets de Chambre*, The *Porte Manteaux*, The *Porte Arquebusses*, Other Officers called *Valets de Chambre*, The Barbers in Ordinary, and quarter-waiters: the *Tapissiers*, clock makers, *Renoueurs*,

The T A B L E.

eurs, Pages of the Chamber, Porters and other Officers, The four Chief, and other Grooms of the Wardrobe: The *Porte Camelle*, The Taylers, The Order of the Kings dressing, The Four Secretaries of the Cabinet. The Cabinet of Books, or the Kings Library: The Kings Readers; The Governours and Tutors to this present King: The Cabinet *des Armes*, and the Cabinet of Antiquities. The Hawks belonging to the Chamber, as for the field, and for the pie. Of the little doggs belonging to the Chamber, and Antichamber: Of the Keeper of the Moving Wardrobe, and the Controller of the Household-stuff belonging to the Crown. Of the Musique belonging to the Chamber, Of the Gentlemen in Ordinary. Of the Physitians, Chyrurgeans, Apothecaries, and other Officers of Health

48

Chap. 4. Of the *Grand Ecuyer* of France, and of the Kings Querries; Of the first *Ecuyer* of the Great Stable, Of the Querries in Or-

The TABLE.

Ordinary, and the Under-Querries. Of the Pages of the Great Stable, the Governours and Sub-governours of them: Of the Aumonier, Tutor, and Pay-master. Of the *Valets de Pied*; The *Haras* or the Kings Breed of Horses, and other Officers belonging to the Kings great Stable, as also of the King at Armes, Heralds at Armes, Trumpets, Violins, &c. Of the *little Stable*; and the *premier Ecuyer*. Of the *Ecuyer* in Ordinary, and other Querries belonging to the lesser Stable: Of the Pages, Masters, Governours, Teachers, and Pay-master of the Pages; Of the Harbingers, *Valets de Pied*, Coachmen and Waggoners belonging to the King, 88

Chap. 5 Of the Companies of the Kings Guardes. The four Companies of the *Gards du Corps*, with their Captaines Lieutenants Ensignes, Exemts, Brigadiers, Sub-brigadiers, *Gardes de la Manche*, with the Duties and Privileges of the said Captaines and *Gards*

The TABLE.

Gards du Corps. The Order of the Kings March, and the Ranks observed by the several Officers about him : Of his hundred Swisses. Of the *Archers du Grand Prevot*, Of his *Gards de la Porte* : Of the Persons to be admitted with their Coaches into the *Louvre*. Of the *Gens d'armes* : The *Chevaux Legeres*, belonging to the *Gards du Roy* : Of the Regiments of Guards, with the Captains, Lieutenants, and Ensignes, both of the *French Regiment*, and *Swiss*. Of the two Companies of Musketeers, Of the Hundred Gentlemen Pensioners, &c. 106

Chap. 6. of the Ecclesiastical Officers belonging to the whole Household, as the Kings Chaplains, and Confessors in Common. 160

Chap. 7. Of the Offices in Common, as the Pantery, Buttery and Kitchen Common, the Wood-yard, the Seven Offices, Barbers, Chirurgeons in Common, &c. 161

Chap 8. Of the Grand Harbinger and his dependants, Of the twelve Harbingers

The TABLE.

bingers belonging to the household,
Of the Harbingers, or Quarter-ma-
sters of the Guards, the Harbingers
in Ordinary, and the Captain of the
Guides. 166

Chap. 9. Of the *Prevot de l' hostel*,
who is *Grand Prevot de France*: Judge
in all Causes arising in the Court or
Equipage of the King: with the Of-
ficers of Judicature subservient to
him 173

Chap. 10. Of the Grand Master, the Ma-
ster of the Cerimonies, and Introdu-
cer of Ambassadors. 180

Chap. 11. Of the Super-Intendants of
the Buildings, Of the Intendants, Ar-
chitects, &c. Of the Royal houses; as
the *Louvre*, *St. Germain*, &c. 183

Chap. 12. Of the Secretary of the Hous-
hold, and the Treasurers which pay
the Officers their wages, 190

Chap. 13. Of the Kings Sports, the *Grand*
Veneur or Hunts-man, with the Of-
ficers belonging to his Hunt: The
Grand Falconer, the Grand *Louve-*
tier, and the Officers under them

193

Chap.

The TABLE

Chap. 14. Of the Priviledged Merchants
and Artificers attending the Court,
and supplying it with necessary Com-
modities. 200

Chap. 15. Of the Priviledges of the Kings
Servants, and the Servants of the
other Royal Houses, 203

The Second Part.

Discourses of the Royal Families, and first
of the Queens; her Ecclesiastical Offi-
cers, her Ladyes, Maides of honour,
and Women of the Chamber. Of
her *Chevalier d' Honeur*, her chief *Ef-*
cuyer, and other *Efcuyers* waiting by
quarters. The Officers of her Cham-
ber, her Wardrobe, her Health:
The Queens Musique; the Stewards
of the Household, Gentlemen-Waiters,
Contrrollers, and other officers about
her. Of her seven Offices, her Sta-
ble, Pages, *Valets de pied*, *Lacquais*,
&c. Of her Guards, Harbingers, Of-
ficers of her Revenue, Counsell, her
Company of *Gens d' Armes*, and her
Company of *Chevaux-Legeres*, 210

The TABLE.

The Dauphins family. A Catalogue of the servants in Ordinary actually attending his person. The Ladies and women about him : The Officers belonging to the Duke of *Anjou* ; and the other Infants of *France* 226

Monsieurs Household ; his Ecclesiastical Officers, the Officers of his Chamber, his Physitians^s, Chirurgians, Apothecaries, and Musick : His Officers of the Ward-robe, his Stewards of his Household, his Treasurers, his Gentlemen Waiters, his Controllers, and other Officers for his Table. Of his Stables, Harbingers, Guards, Counsellors, his Sports, French Guards, Swiss Guards, and of his buildings, 235

Madams Household, her Spiritual Officers, her Ladyes, Maides of Honour, and women of her Chamber, the Officers of her Chamber, health, and Ward-robe, the Stewards of her Household, Gentlemen-waiters, Controllers, Officers of her Stables, &c. 252

The

The TABLE.

The Third Part.

Of the Princes, Dukes, and Peers of FRANCE.

Chap. 1. Of the Sons of France,	261
Chap. 2. Of the Princes of the blood now living	262
Chap. 3. Of the Children of Henry the IV.	264
Chap. 4. Of the Bastard Princes of France	267
Chap. 5. Of Foreign Princes, viz. Of the house of Lorraine, Savoy, de la Tour, Mourques, Rohan, Tremoille: and what is meant by having the Pour	269
Chap 6. Of the Peers of France, and of the Dukes and Peers, according to their years of Verification	285
Chap. 7. Of such Peers and Dukes, as have not yet got their Patents verified	288
Chap. 8: Of the Erection, and Number of the Dutchies, and Peeries of France	289
b 2	Chap. 9

The TABLE.

<i>Chap. 9.</i> Of the Original of the 12 Peeries of <i>France</i> , their duties at the Coronation; of the Ecclesiastical Peers, and of those who represented the <i>Layick</i> Peers at the Kings Coronation	304
<i>Chap. 10.</i> Antient Comtees, and Baronies erected into Peeries, almost all of them reunited to the Crown	310
<i>Chap. 11.</i> The Orders of Chivalry, or Knighthood erected in <i>France</i>	311
<i>Chap. 12.</i> Of the Kings Orders	312
<i>Chap. 13.</i> Of the Officers, Knights, and Commanders of the Order of the Holy Ghost, with the Antiquity of their Creation. Of the last promotion 1662. and the Ceremonies perform'd at the same	318
<i>Chap. 14.</i> Of the Knights of the Holy Ghost	320

The Fourth Part.

<i>Chap. 1.</i> Of the Constable, and his Authority in matters of War	327
<i>Chap. 2.</i> Of the Mareschals of <i>France</i> , with their Families and Descents	332
<i>Chap. 3.</i> Of the Collonels General of Infantry,	

The TABLE

fantry, and Cavalry, of the <i>Swisses</i> , and of the <i>Maitres des Camps</i>	337
<i>Chap. 4.</i> Of the <i>Gens d'armes</i> , the <i>Che- vaux Legeres</i> , the Regiments of Guards both <i>French</i> and <i>Swiss</i> , with the Regiments of the Army, both Horse and Foot	338
<i>Chap. 5.</i> Of the Grand Master of the Ordnance	345
<i>Chap. 6.</i> Of the Admiral, Lieutenants Ge- neral at Sea, and Intendants of the Maritime affairs	347
<i>Chap. 7.</i> Of the General of the Gallies,	352

The fifth Part.

Of the Kings Councils and of his Ministers of State.

<i>Chap. 1.</i> Of the Chancellor of <i>France</i> ,	355
<i>Chap. 2.</i> A general Accompt of the Kings Councils, and the persons of which they are composed, his Council of War, his Council of Dispatches, the	four

The TABLE.

- four Secretaries of State, &c. 358
Chap. 3. The Council for his Revenue,
and all the Officers appertaining,
365
Chap. 4. The Masters of Requests of
the Household, and Privy Council,
372
Chap. 5. The Chancery and its Offi-
cers, the Grand *Andiancers*, the
Controller general, the Keeper of the
Rolles, the five Colledges of Secreta-
ries, &c. The Treasurers of the Seal,
the Clerks or Notaries of the Chan-
cery, the Chafe-wax, the Ushers, &c
375

The Sixt Part.

France divided into Bishopricks.

The Clergy of *France*, comprehending
all the Archbishopricks, Bishopricks,
and Abbyes in the said Kingdome :
386

France

The TABLE.

France divided into Governments.

The Governours of Provinces, the Lieutenants General, and Governours upon the Frontiers,	401
--	-----

The seventh Part.

France divided into Parliaments and Sovereign Courts.

Chap. 1. Of the Justice and Institution of the Parliament	408
Chap. 2. Of the Institution of all the Parliaments in <i>France</i>	409
Chap. 3. Of the Authority of the Parliaments, with the Provinces subject to their several jurisdictions	411
Chap. 4. Of the Parliament of <i>Paris</i>	412
Chap. 5. Of the other Chambers of the said Parliament	417
Chap. 6. Of the Requests <i>du Palais</i>	419
Chap. 7. Of the Chambers of Accounts	422
Chap.	

The TABLE.

<i>Chap. 8. Of the Cours des Aides, and the Presidents, Councillors, and other Officers therein</i>	429
<i>Chap. 9. Of the Grand Council,</i>	431
<i>Chap. 10. Of the Cour des Monnoyes,</i>	434
<i>Chap. 11. Of the Treasures of France</i>	439
<i>Chap. 12. Of the Jurisdiction of the Constable and Marechals of France, at the Marble Table in the Palace at Paris,</i>	446
<i>Chap. 13. Of the Chatlet of Paris, &c.</i>	453

France divided into Generalities.

<i>Chap. 1. Of the Generalities, and the Revenue they yield, Of the Order observed in levying the Tallies, Aides, Gabels, &c. with a collateral account of what other monyes are brought annually into the Exchequer,</i>	454
<i>Of the Treasure Royal, the Keeper of the Treasury, and the Treasurers des Parties Casnelles</i>	468

The TABLE.

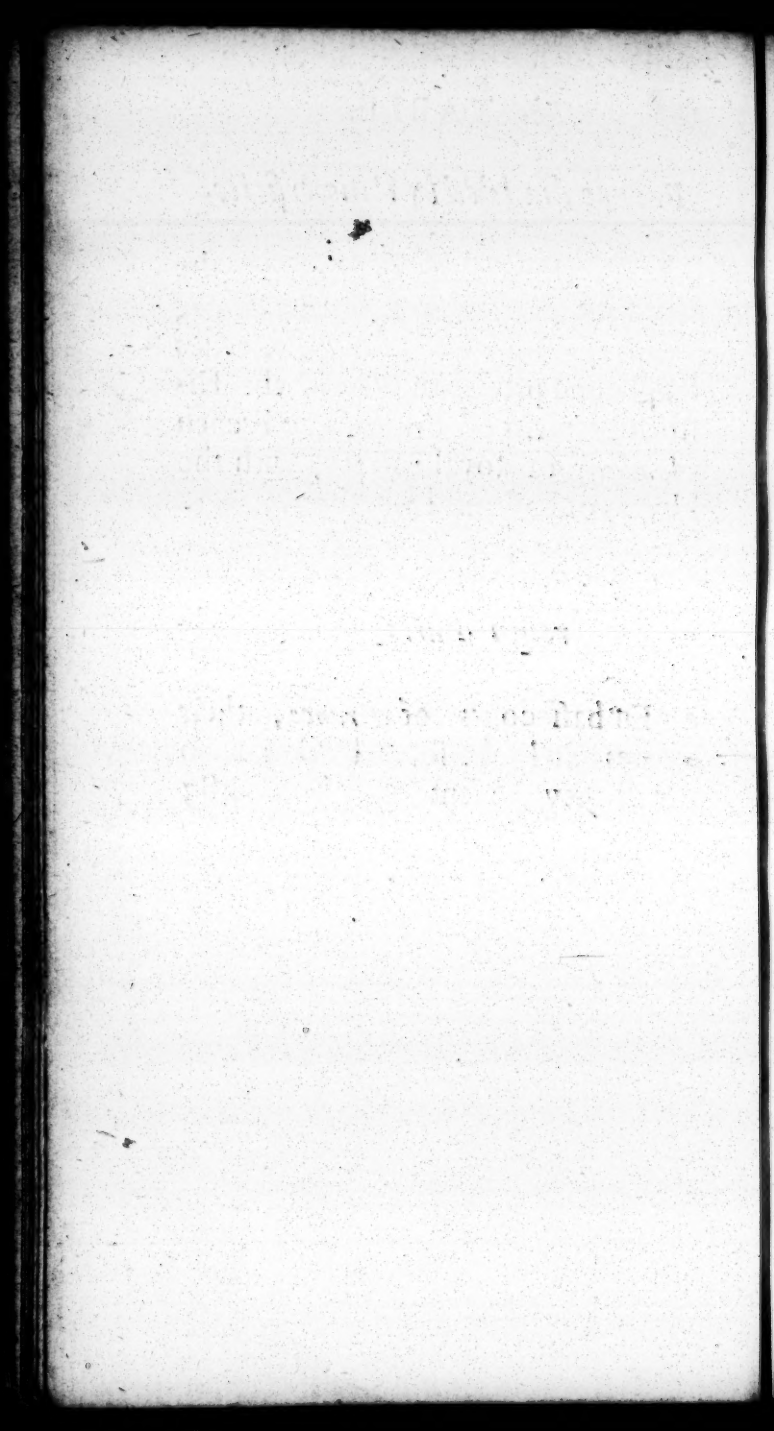
France divided by Universities.

Of all the Universities of *France*, the Faculties of *Theology*, *Canon-Law*, *Physick*, &c. Of other Exercises taught and profest in *Paris*, the Historiographers of *France*, the French *Academy*, or Royal Society, with the Names of its several Members, 472

Persons of Honour abroad in Foreign Parts.

The Embassadours of *France*, their Names and the several Courts to which they are sent 485

FINIS:



☞ Note that (l) after the several
summes mentioned in this book,
doth not signify English pounds,
but French livers, which is
about two shillings value in
English money: and that (s)
doth not signify our shillings,
but their sols, which is in value
somewhat more then a penny.

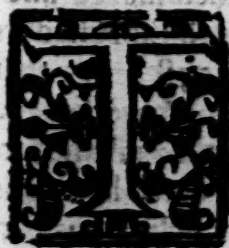
Now that (1) after the several
names mentioned in this book,
which are chiefly English words,
but French words, which is
about two thirds, value is
(2) and that (2)
which are chiefly French words,
but English words, which is in value
about one third, value is



THE
PRESENT STATE
OF
FRANCE.

SECT. I.

*Of the Titles and Prerogatives
of the King of France.*



He King of FRANCE
is called *The Most Chri-
stian King*, for the
Great and Signal Ser-
vices received from this
Crown, by the Church,
and the Holy See; for
the same reason he is called also, *The first
Son of the Church*, and it is granted to
B the

the Kings of *France*, and ratified by Bulls from several Popes, that they may not any time be excommunicated, nor their Subjects be absolved from their Allegiance to them.

This Monarch is *The first King of Christendom*, notwithstanding the disputes and oppositions of the Kings of *Spain*, formerly there was no competition betwixt them: Till the Reign of the Emperour *Charles the Fifth*, they had not the honour to be the next to our Kings, but in his time (he being both Emperour and King of *Spain*, his Ministers and Ambassadors representing him as Emperour, had the Precedence: the Embassadors of his Successor *Philip the Second* (though but King of *Spain* only) pretended to the preheminance likewise, and disputed it with Embassadors at *Venice* in the year 1558, but that Republick decided the Controversie, and gave the Precedence to the Embassadors of *France*, as *Paul the Fourth* had done before. But now that business is perfectly settled and composed, *Philip the Fourth* having not long since condescended thereunto in satisfaction to the King
of

of *France* for an affront offered to his Embassador in *England*, by the Spanish Embassador, which his said Majesty did highly resent.

The Title of the King of *France* is so lofty and transcendent, that *Suidas* an antient Greek Author has written, that when they spake simply of the King, (without mentioning of which) the King of *France* by way of Excellence was intended, before all other Kings of the World: *Matthieu Paris* calls him *Terrestrium Rex Regum*) and *Bodin* gives him the Title of *Emperour of France*; in short he is much more Emperour of *France*, than the Emperour is Emperour of *Germany*; and some are not scrupulous to affirm, that in the Common Notion of all Nations, The Title of King of *France* is more sublime and venerable than the Emperors, *Gregory* the First lib. 5. Ep. 6. writing to *Childebert* King of *France*, pronounces the Kings of *France* to surpass other Kings, as much as the Royal Dignity transcends other mens.

SECT. II.

The Genealogy of the Branch
of BOURBON.

S*aint Lewis*, the Eleventh of that Name, had four Sons, of which, only *Philip the Hardy* (who succeeded him as his Eldest) and *Robert* his youngest Son, left issue; and from this *Robert*, afterwards Lord or Sire de Bourbon, descended our Kings.

Robert, was Comte de Clermont en Beauvoisis, and married *Beatrix* sole Heiress of *John de Bourgogne Comte de Charolois*, and *Agnes* Daughter of *Archambaut le jeune, Sire de Bourbon*, by whom he had *Lewis de Bourbon*, in whose favour the Seignory, or Barony of *Bourbon*, was erected into a Duchy and Peership, by *Philip de Valois* in the year 1329. which Barony fell to him in right of his Mother, whose Name he was to assume, by Contract at the Marriage of his Father and Mother.

Lewis

of FRANCE.

Lewis had Issue *Pierre de Bourbon*, and *James Comte de Ponthieu*, Copstable of France; but the Masculine of *Pierre* being extinct, I shall only insert that of *James de Bourbon Comte de Ponthieu*.

James de Bourbon Comte de Ponthieu, had *John de Bourbon*, by his Wife *Jane*, the Daughter of the *Comte de Saint Paul*.

John de Bourbon, by *Catharine de Vendosme*, Sister and sole Heir to the last *Comte de Vendosme*, had *James King of Naples*, who having no Children, transferr'd his right of Primogeniture to his Brother *Lewis*.

Lewis by *Jane* Daughter of *Guy Comte de Laval*, and Lord of *Gaure*, had *John the Second* of that Name, *Comte de Vendosme*.

John the Second, by *Isabel de Beauvais*, Daughter of the Lord *de Presoigny*, had *Francis, Comte de Vendosme*, his Successor, and *Lewis Prince de la Roch-sur-Yon*.

Francis had five Children, by *Mary of Luxembourg*, Countess of *Saint Paul*, the Eldest was *Comte Charles*, created *Duke of Vendosme* by *Francis the First*.

Charles the first Duke of *Vendosme* had seven Sons, by *Frances* the Daughter of *Reine* Duke of *Alancou*, of all which there were but two left any Issue behind them: That is to say, *Anthony*, who succeeded him as Eldest, and was afterwards King of *Naples*; and *Lewis* Prince of *Conay*, who amongst other Children, had *Henry* the First of that Name Prince of *Condy*; whose Son *Henry* the Second Prince of *Condy*, was Father to *Lewis de Bourbon* Prince of *Condy*, *Armand de Bourbon* Prince of *Conty* and *Lewis Mary de Bourbon*, Duchess of *Longueville*, whose Children are living, as we shall have occasion to show hereafter.

Anthony Duke de *Vendosme*, had (by *Jane d' Albert* Queen of *Navarre*, and Daughter of *Henry* the Second King of *Navarre*, by *Margarite d' Angouleme Valois* Sister to *Francis* the First King of *France*) *Henry* the Third King of *Navarre*, who by uniting the Two Crowns of *France* and *Navarre*, was called *Henry* the Fourth King of *France* and *Navarre*; he was Father to *Lewis* the First, and Grandfather to *Lewis* the Fourteenth

teenth, our present and Most glorious King.

It is to be observed, that when any Branch of the Blood Royal arrives at the Crown, it leaves the Surname of the Family, and assumes that of *France*; so as this King is called *Lewis of France*, and not *Lewis of Bourbon*, (in which particular I have known many mistaken) Monsieur, *Philip de France*, though in writing they set only their proper Name, without putting to *France*.

Of the KING'S HOUSHOLD.

Of the KING now reigning.

THE KING now reigning, is called *Lewis* the Fourteenth, King of *France* and *Navarre*; he is Son of *Lewis* the Thirteenth, and Grandchild

of *Henry the Fourth* ; he is surnamed *Dieu-donne* , or *Gods-gift* , upon the happiness of his Birth , after Three and twenty years expectation. He was born the 5th of *September 1638* , succeeded his Father the 14th of *May 1643* , was declared of Age the 7th of *September 1651* , Crown'd the 7th of *June 1654* , and married at *St Jean de Luz* the 9th of the same Months 1660.

I conceive I cannot give a more lively Character and Delineation of this most Invincible Monarch , then in the same words , which the Learned and Illustrious Archbishop of *Paris* , made use of in his History of *Henry the Great*. Yes (Sir (says he) *Heaven has indued you with a generous soul , well disposed , and good ; it has given you an exalted wit , capable of the greatest affair ; a Memory happy , and facil ; a Courage heroick and martial ; a Judgment sagacious and solid ; and a Body healthful and strong : Besides all these , you have a particular advantage in the Majesty of your Presence , in the Divinity of your Air and Gesture , and in the Excellency of your Shape and Beauty , which makes you worthy the Empire of the*
Whole

whole World, attracts the Eyes and Affections of all People, and without the Violence of your Arms or Authority, subdues all that see you, to your Devotion and Commands.

Of the
Grand Aumonier.

CHAP. I.

Of the Chief Almoner of France, and of the Clergy of the Court.

THE Grand Aumonier of France now living is Antonio Barberini Cardinal of the Holy Chair, Nephew to Pope Urban the Eighth (chamberlain of the Holy Church, who besides his great Dignities in Italy, is Archbishop of

Reimes, first Duke and Peer of *France*, and Abbot of *Saint Evroul*, &c.

In this manner that honourable and illustrious Office, which was created in favour to the Cardinal *Anthony di Meudon*, (as we shall show hereafter) is happily at this time in the hands of another Cardinal *Anthony*.

His Salary is 1200 *li. per annum*.

The Duty and Prerogatives of this Office.

THE *Grand Aumonier de France*, is by his place Commander of the Kings Orders; it is he (or his *Grand-Vicaries*) that is usually deputed to make information of the Lives and Manners of the Knights of the Orders, and of the Profession of their Faith.

Rouillard Loyseau, and other Authors maintain that he is the first Officer of the Crown, That this Office is the highest of all Ecclesiastical Preferments, and called therefore *Solstitium honoris*, it having been almost alwayes honoured by the Purple, by being in the possession of Cardinals.

There

There has been alwayes a Chief of the Ecclesiasticks of the Court, yet they never had the Title of *Grand Aumonier of France*, till *Francis* the First created *Anthony Sanguin Cardinal de Meudon Grand Aumonier de France*, and afterwards in the time of *Charles* the Eighth *Geoffry de Pompadour* Bishop of *Perigneux* began to execute the Office of *Grand Aumonier*, as appears in the *Chamber of Accompts*, by the Accompt of the Kings Almes made up in the year 1489.

He receives his Oath of Fidelity from the Kings own hand, but swears all the *Sub-Almoners in waiting*, Nine Chaplains, Eight Clerks of the Chappel and Oratory of the King, the Confessor of the Household, and others, himself.

If he be present himself at Chappel, or (in his absence) the First Almoner, or such of them as are there, certifies of the Oath of Fidelity taken (upon the Holy Evangelist during the time of Mass) by all new Archbishops, Bishops of *France*, and others *in partibus infidelium*, *Grand Priors* of the Order of *Malta* in *France*, who are the *Grand Priors de France*, of *St Giles*, *Provence*, *Champagne*, *Acquitaine*,

taine, *Auvergne*, and some Abbots; for formerly the Abbots and Abbesses were sworn by his Majesty himself.

When the King swears solemnly to any Alliance, it is the *Grand Aumonier* presents him with the Bible, as was seen in the Church of *Notre-Dame*, at the renewing of Our League with the 13 Cantons of *Switzerland* the 18th of *November* 1663. in the presence of their Embassadors; he marches directly before his Majesty in his Processions, and when he gives his great Officers leave to sit down during the Service or Sermon, the *Grand Almonier* has his place at the right hand of the King.

Upon the Kings happy arrival at the Crown, upon the Coronation of the King or Queen, upon their Marriage day, upon their first Entry into the Chief Towns of the Kingdom, upon the birth of any *Child of France*, upon any solemn or signal occasion, such prisoners as are of Custom to be delivered, 'tis his Office to enlarge.

He disposes of the Money designed for the Kings Almes, provides all necessary Ornaments for the Kings Chappel.

When

When he pleases he reads prayers himself, when the King rises, or goes to bed, and upon any Royal Feast; as likewise he attends (if he thinks good) at Dinner or Supper, to give God thanks. At Mass he takes the Kings Prayer Books from the Clerks of the Chappel, or Oratory, and presents them to him; when it is done, they give him the Holy Water Vessel, which he delivers to the King. On Sundays he receives the consecrated Bread likewise from the hands of the Clerk of the Chappel, makes him tast of it, and tastes of it himself when he presents it to the King: When his Majesty goes to the Offering, he accompanies him from his Seat to the Altar.

It is to be observed the *Grand Aumonier*, nor the *Primier Aumonier*, never present the Consecrated Bread, but to the King, Queen, Monsieur, and Madame, when they are present at the Kings Chappel: The *Almonier* in Quarter waiting presenting to the other Princes and Princesses of the Blood.

All these Functions are performed (in his absence) by the *Primier Aumosnier*,
and

and if he be not there, by the other *Aumonier's* that are present.

There are also other duties and incumbencies upon him, if he be present at all Ceremonies; as when the King washes the feet of the Poor, or touches for the Kings Evil.

Le Sieur de Peyrat Aumonier du Roy, affirms, that by his place he is Bishop of the Court, and proves it in his *Antiquities of the Chappel*; upon which score where-ever the Court is, he exercises all the faculties of a Bishop, without asking the permission of the Bishop of the Diocess where it is.

He baptizeth the *Dauphins*, the Sons and Daughters of *France*, the Princes and others, where the King, the Queen, or the Sons of *France*, are Godfathers, or Godmothers, or where any great Person stands for them, he gives them the Sacrament, and contracts and marries all the Princes and Princesses, which are married or contracted in the *Louvre*.

Upon Sacrament dayes the *Grand Aumonier* in his *Pontificalibus*, with his Cross and Miter, delivers the Absolution,

tion, or substitutes another Bishop in his place, which has been done in the Church of *Notre-Dame*, and without the permission of the Ordinary.

If he be at Chappel, upon any Festival day, or when his Majesty receives the Communion, it is he presents him with the Holy Gospel to kiss.

Le Sieur du Peyrat instances several Examples, where the *Grand Aumonier* has given power to the Ecclesiasticks of the Court to marry the Officers of the Kings-Family, without troubling themselves with the formality of a Parish Church.

He authorises them likewise to take the Confessions of all the Kings Officers, at all the considerable Feasts in the year, at *Easter* especially; and to administer the Sacraments, upon any sickness or desire.

The power of the *Grand Aumonier* is not confin'd only to the Kings Chappel or Household, but extends it self abroad likewise and without the Verge of the Court.

He has a superintendency over all the Hospitals or Spittles in *France*, can call them

them to an account for their Revenues when he pleases, and does often hold his *Chamber of Reformations* for that very purpose.

He has a right of Establishing Vicaries or Deputies, in all the Provinces and Diocesses of the Kingdom, for the better inspection into their accompts, over all of which he nominates a Vicar General; who at present is the Treasurer of the Chappel.

The *Grand Aumonier* has a power over the 17 Lecturers or Readers of the *Colledge Royal*, the *Colledge de Maitre Gervais*, and the *Colledge of Navarre*; he makes the Bowers, and other Principal Officers in the said Colledges; and has a right of Visitation amongst them.

He has the Intendancy also of the Hospital *des Quinze-Vints*, of the sixscore blind of the *Chartres* and of the *Haudriettes* at *Paris*, which are now called the *Les filles de l' assumption*.

I suppose it will not be impertinent to set down in this place, the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance, which the Bishops swear upon the Holy Bible to the King.

The

The OATH of Fidelity taken by the Bishops.

S I R ,

I Do swear by the Most Holy and Sacred Name of God, and do promise Your Majesty I will be your faithful subject, and servant during my whole life, That I will endeavour your service, and the Good of your Kingdom, with my utmost ability and power; That I will not be present in, nor conscious of any Counsel, Enterprize, or Design, to the prejudice of them; and if any
such

such thing does fall into my knowledge, I will make it immediately known to Your Majesty: So help me God, &c.

Of the Premier Aumonier and other Aumoniers waiting by the Quarters.

THe *Premier Aumonier* at present is *Messire Pierre de Cambout de Corstin* Bishop of Orleans, &c. He receives his Oath from the Kings own hands, and in the absence of the *Grand Aumonier* performs all his Offices in the Chappel; he receives the Oaths also of all the other Ecclesiastical Officers, which is more than any of the inferiour Almoners can do: his Salary is 1200*l*.

If he be at Chappel in the *Grand Aumoniers* absence, he delivers the Wafers to the King, Queen, and Monsieur; the Almoners Quarter-waiters distributing them afterwards to the Princes and Princesses of the Blood.

The *Primier Aumonier*, and one of the Quarter-waiters, hold up the two Corners of the Communion Table-Cloth when His Majesty is upon his knees, and two Knights of his *Orders* hold up the other two.

The King has Eight *Aumoniers* peculiar to himself, two waiting constantly every Quarter; of these two, one at least must be present when the King rises in the Morning, when he goes to Dinner, or to Mass; at which time the *Aumonier* of that Quarter, or if by accident they be absent, one of the Chaplains or Clerks of the Chappel, receives his Majesties Hat and Gloves to hold till he has done: The said *Aumoniers* are obliged to attend at Supper also, to perform the Ceremonies aforesaid, as to open the Table-Cloth, and to take it away when he has done, to bless the Meat before Supper, and to give Thanks after: These *Aumoniers* are attending at all Solemn Feasts likewise, and when the King receives the Communion, they wear a Rochet under their Mantle, as well at Mass as at Vespers, and have each of them a Salary of 300 l.

They

They preach in their Rochets, before the King or elsewhere; they administer the Sacraments to him, they present him with the Consecrated Bread, they set the Prisoners at liberty, they give Faculties and Dispensations to eat Eggs in *Lent*; they deliver the Ashes to the King and Queen, and at the end of Mass present them with the Holy Water; in fine, in the absence of the *Grand*, and *Primier Aumoniers*, they perform all their Duties and Functions in the Chappel.

I shall not mention the several Preachers and honorary Almoners which belong to His Majesty, as having no rank in this place.

There are Eight Chaplains serving by Quarters, with each of them a Salary of 240 *l*.

These Chaplains besides the Ordinary Ceremonies, after Mass is done, present the *Corporal* or Linnen wherein the Sacrament is put, to the King and Queen to kiss.

There is one Chaplain in Ordinary, with a Salary of 1200 *l*.

There are Chaplains of the Kings Chappel or Oratory besides, who have each

each of them a Salary of 180*l.* who in the absence of the *Aumoniers* discharge the same Functions, being successively Vicars (as it were) to one another.

It is to be observed that in the General Establishment of the Kings Household, all the Ecclesiastical Officers are called *Masters*, and in the Records of the Treasurers Chamber, the Eight *Primier Chaplains*, and other Eight Clerks of the Chappel, are called the Kings Sixteen Chaplains.

There are two Grooms of the Chappel, each of them 600*l.* Salary.

The Master of the Oratoty is the Bishop d' *Agde*, 1200*l.* Salary.

The Master of the Musick for the Kings Chappel is Mr. *Charles Maurice*, Coadjutor of *Reimes*; he is sworn by the King, and has for his Salary 1200*l.* he gives the Oath of fidelity to the Eight Chaplains for *Grand Masses*, and the five Clerks.

Besides him, there are five Masters of Musick Quarter-waiters, and one Composer; it is considerable in the accompt *de Minus* (out of which all the Salaries of the Musick of the Chappel are paid) that

they are called only Sub-Masters of Musick; there is moreover an Organist in Ordinary, and several other Musicians, serving in Ordinary Six Moneths apiece, with the ordinary allowances for their Diet, and a Pension of 900*l.* for the Pages of the Musick, to which may be added the two Grooms of the Musick also.

There is likewise belonging to the Kings Chappel the R. F. *Annat* a Jesuit, and Confessor to the King; whose Salary is 1500*l.* at all great Annual Feasts, when the King is at his Devotions, this R. Confessor is present in the Chappel in his Surplice, and has his place not far from the King.

By a Decree of *Philip le Long* made at *St Germain en Lay* in June 1316, the Kings Confessor has Authority to see all the Grants and Patents for Benefices legally past, and the *Grand Aumonier* all the Royal Alms, Gifts, and Concessions.

By an Order of the same *Philip le Long*, made at *Bohriges* the 16th of November 1318. it is forbidden any one to speak to, or any wise interrupt His Majesty

jeſty whiſt he is at Maſs; only his Confeſſor has liberty to diſcourſe with him, but it muſt be about matters of Conſcience, and nothing elſe; and after Maſs he may talk with him about Collation of Benefices, and not otherwiſe.

Befides theſe, there are five other Eccleſiaſticks, called the five Chaplains *de Saint Roch*, and the Confeſſor of the Houſhold, of whom we ſhall ſpeak hereafter.

There are likewiſe all the Chaplains of the *Companies de Gards, Muſquetaires, &c.* which we ſhall diſcourſe of in their proper places.

The New Chappel in the *Louvre* was conſecrated the 18th of *February* 1639. by the then Biſhop *des Rhodes*, now Archbiſhop of *Paris*, and the Chappel of the *Petit Bourbon* was pulled down in *Auguſt* the ſame year.

The Kings Officers Eccleſiaſtical, are always on the Kings right hand in the Chappel, and the Biſhops and Abbots on the left; the place of the *Grand Aumonier* is immediately next the King; on the right hand next him, ſtands the *Premier Aumonier*; the *Re. Confeſſor* ſtands towards

towards the left hand of the *Grand Aumonier*; but forward, and into the Kings Seat, the *Aumoniers* place themselves in a ranck, from the Kings Seat towards the Altar; and after them the Chaplains, Clerks of the Chappel, and the rest of the Ecclesiastical Officers of the Kings Household.

CHAP. II.

The Grand Master of the Kings Household, and of his Dependances, the Stewards of the Household, the Seven Offices, &c.

THE Prince of *Condy* is at present *Grand Maitre*, and the Duke D' *Enguien* his Son has it in Reversion; he was married to the Duke de *Brezes* Daughter, whose Father was Admiral of *France*, and kill'd in *Italy*; his Son the Duke D' *Enguien* married the Daughter

Daughter of the late Prince Palatine of Bavaria the 11th of December 1663. who is adopted only Daughter of Poland; by whom he has issue: the other Princes of the House of Bourbon, you shall see afterwards. The Grand Master's Salary is 3600 l.

The Ancient Titles of this Office.

THE *Grand Masters* of France were called Originally, and in the first Race of our Kings *Majers du Palais*, or Mayors of the Palace, and were in the Nature of Lieutenant Generals of the whole Kingdom, and according to the Old Establishments as there was; one Duke over every Twelve Counties, and some Dukes which had the Government of Provinces entire, so the *Majers du Palais* had as it were superintendancy over the Duke, and stiled himself Duke or Prince of the French. His Authority in those dayes was not confined to the Verge or Circumference of the Kings Household (in which he disposed of all places) but he had a Power and Prerogative over all Officers of War, Justice,

C

Trea-

Treasury, and what ever had reflection upon the Affairs of State. At length his Authority and Jurisdiction became so great, it surpass'd the Power of the King, and gave *Pepin* opportunity of usurping the Crown; who having made himself King, and apprehending the same usage from his Successor, he took occasion to clip the wings of their greatness, by constituting a *Seneschal*, whose Dominion should reach no farther than to his Family, reserving to himself the rest of the Functions of his *Major du Palais*.

Nevertheless it has happen'd since, this *Seneschal* has screw'd himself again into so considerable a Command in the Army, that he has the Guard of His Majesties Person when he is in the Field, and is called by some people, *The Great Standard Bearer of the King*.

From the time of *Geoffery Grisignolle*, (to whom King *Robert* gave it about the year 1002) this Office was hereditary to the *Comtes of Anjou*, and those who executed it, held it in Feif from the said Earls, paying them Homage and several other acknowledgments, as to go out and

and meet the Earl of *Anjou*, when he came to Court, to provide him Lodgings, to permit him to serve His Majesty whilst he was there, &c. and when he marcht with the Armies, to provide him a Tent for a hundred Knights.

It has retain'd also some part of the Power of the *Maitre du Palais*, and judges in all differences arising in the Equipage of the King, and amongst the Officers of the Court.

The Functions and Prerogatives of the Grand Master.

WHEN the King is buried, he throws his *Baton* into the Grave in sight of all the Officers assembled, to shew his Office is expired also; but usually the Successor restores him, out of his special grace and favour.

The *Grand Master* has an entire Jurisdiction over the Seven Offices, disposing of all the places, and tendring the Oath of Fidelity to them all.

Nevertheless the *Grand Masters* have voluntarily relinquisht the *Goblet* and Buttry to the King, since Monsieur de

Soissons would not meddle with them in the time of *Henry the Fourth*.

He takes the Oaths likewise of the *Ecuyers* or *Queries de la petit Ecurie*, and of the *Chaplain de St. Roch*, &c.

Upon any Solemnity when he accompanies the Kings Meat to the Table, he marches nearer it, then the Steward of the Household, or any of the Gentlemen Waiters, carrying his Baton up in his Hand, whilst the *Maitres de Hostel* carry theirs downwards in his presence. In all great Ceremonies, and when he pleases to wait, it is he presents the Napkin to the King, and under his Authority it is the *Bureau du Roy*, or Compting House is kept.

Of the Premier Maitre d'Hostel, and other Maitres d'Hostel Quarter Waiters.

THE *Primiere Maitre d' Hostel* is Mo. *Le Marechal de Bellefond*, who married *Madeline Toucquet*, and has several Children by her: he has a Jurisdiction over the Seven Offices, but
 'tis

'tis only as to matters of service, without any power to dispose of the places. In the absence of the *Grand Maitre*, he, and in his absence, the *Maitres d' Hostel* in waiting that Quarter, being assembled, may administer the Oath of Fidelity to the Seven Officers, the Querries and Chaplains of the Household; his Wages is 3000 l. After the King has received the Communion, the *Primier Maitre d' Hostel* presents his Majesty with a Cup of Wine and a Napkin at the same time to wipe his Mouth.

The *Primier Maitre d' Hostel*, or the *Maitre d' Hostel*, that is waiting that day, presents the King with his Broths every Morning, and receives Orders from the King at the same time, concerning the hour he will dine, which he sends immediately to the Officers of the Buttry and Kitchen.

There is another *Maitre d' Hostel*, or Steward of the House in Ordinary, who has the same Faculties in the Office, and Household of the King, as the *Maitres d' Hostel* Quarter Waiters, and in their absence does the same service. His Wages is 1200 l.

There are Twelve *Maitres d' Hostel*, Quarter-Waiters, who, as a Mark of their Authority, when they wait upon the Kings Meat, are allowed to carry a Silver Baton in their hands, the upper end terminating in a Crown with *Flower de Lises*.

They give the King his Napkin, and are present at all transactions in the *Bureau du Roy*, of which we shall speak hereafter.

They receive the Kings Orders every Night, at what hour he will eat the next day, and if his Majesty be upon a March, they inform themselves especially of the time and place of his Dinner, that they may advertise the Officers of his Buttry and Kitchen.

In the absence of Mr. *Le Grand Maitre*, and the *Primier Maitre d' Hostel*, they give the Oath of Fidelity to the Officers of the Seven Offices, to the *Escrivains*, the Chaplains *de St. Roch*, &c. and they are present at the distribution of Fish.

When the King receives, in any Parish Church, or Fryery, 'tis their duty to look that Wafers be provided. On the Sacrament

ment day, the *Maitre d' Hostel* which is then in waiting, is obliged to attend the Host with his Baton in his hand from the *Swisses Hall* to the Door of the Church where His Majesty receives; marching on the right hand of the *Aumonier*, who goes on purpose to present it to the King.

The Bureau du Roy, or Counting-House.

THE *Bureau du Roy* is in the Nature of the *Green-Cloth* with us, and is an Office that sits twice a Week, on Tuesdays and Fridays. In this Office the *Primier Maitre d' Hostel*, the *Maitres d' Hostel Quarter-Waiters*, the *Maitres de la Chambre aux deniers*, the *Controller General*, and their Substitutes, the *Controllers* and *Clerks* of the Offices of the Court, are obliged to be assistant.

Having spoken of the formost before, I shall speak here only of the rest.

The Maitres of the Chamber aux deniers.

There are three *Maitres de la Chambre aux deniers*, waiting successively by turns, yet in the years 1667 and 1668 one of them had the execution of those Offices to himself; they are to assist at all Debates and Deliberations for the Regulation of Officers, of the Expence of the House, or any other Transaction of importance.

It is their Province to solicit and provide Moneys for the Expence of the Kings Table and the Household, and it is their business to see the several Officers paid for such Expence, and for the Liveries. These *Maitres de la Chambre aux deniers*, are allowed their Deputies, and sometimes those Places are all executed by one of them, as in the year 1667 and 1668.

There are Two Controlers General, serving Six Moneths apiece, with a Salary each of them of 1800*l*.

They checque and controule all the Expences of the Kings Household, sitting always

wayes with a Pen in their hand in *Bureau*.

The Controler General in his Waiting, attends the Kings Broths up to the Chamber, and receives his Orders, as the *Maitres d' Hostel*. They have each of them their Deputies likewise, who are present at the *Bureau*, and perform all their Faculties in their absence.

There are *Sixteen Clerk Controlers of Offices*, who do make Entry of all the Expences of the Kings Family, and have their Seat and Vote in the *Bureau*.

These Rolls are all past and ingroft in Parchment, and give an accompt of the whole Expence of the Household every day; to these Parchments they annex all the Expences extraordinary, as they are past in the *Green Cloth* by the Controllers General, or their Deputies, in their absence.

There is besides these one Controller in Ordinary for the Kings Buttry and Kitchen, with a Salary of 2000 *l.* payable out of the Treasurers Chamber.

The Seven Offices.

1. **T**He *Gobolet* or *Buttery*: 2. The *Cuifin-Bouch*, or the Kitchen for the Kings own Table: 3. The *Pantry* for the Household: 4. The *Buttery* for the Household: 5. The *Kitchen* for the Household: 6. The *Frutery* for the Household: 7. And the *Woodyard* for the Household.

In this small Book we cannot give a List of the Names of all Officers attending in these several Offices; but shall reserve that for another account, which I intend to exhibit more ample and particular, hereafter.

The Gobolet, or Kings own Buttery.

THe *Gobolet* is divided into two Offices, the *Pantry Bouch*, which is for the Kings own Bread, and the *Eschanfonery-Bouch*, for his own Drink.

The *Pantry-Bouch* has Twelve Chief Pantlers belonging to it, each of them a Salary of 600*l.* four *Aydes*, or Yeomen in the Buttery, each 400*l.* two Grooms

Grooms of the Buttery 600 l. each; one Groom in Ordinary for the Linnen 600 l. and one *Lavandier* or Launderer 400 l.

The *Eschanfonery-Bouch* has twelve Chief Butlers likewise, at 600 l. each of them four Aydes at 400 l. four Grooms at 600 l. four *Coueurs de Vin* 600 l. one *Conducteur de la Haquenee*, 600 l.

The Duties of the Officers of the Gobolet.

THE Officers of the Gobolet have several Charges, some have the Care of the Bread, others of the Linnen, others to see the Table covered, others of the fruit (which before the last Kings time was performed in the *Fruiterie*.) Others provide Wine and Water, and see them carried up cleanly to the place where his Majesty eats.

The Coureurs de Vin.

THe *Coureurs de Vin's* business is when the King goes a Hunting, or any where else abroad, to carry a Wallet with Napkins, Bread, Knives, Fruit, Comfits, and two Bottels of Wine and Water.

La Haquenie de Gobolet.

THe *Haquenie du Gobolet* has his Wallet also, in which he carries Linnen, Bread, Fruit, Sweet-Meats, a Silver-Cup, a Taster, Knives and Salt, and Table Linnen for his Majesty, least by some accident or other, the Grooms of the *Gobolet* should not be able to get up with his Waggon.

Bouche du Roy, or the Kings Kitchen.

THe Officers of the *Bouch du Roy* are two *Ecuyers*, or Sergeants in Ordinary, each of them 1200*l.* eight *Ecuyers*, or Clerks of the Kitchen, each 600*l.*
four

four Master Cooks, called all of them *Principes Coquorum*, 600 *l.* four Officers for the *Roast* 400 *l.* four for the *Potages* 400 *l.* four for the Kings Pastry 300 *l.* Three Children of the Kitchin, or Under Cooks 300 *l.* four Porters waiting six Moneths, 300 *l.* four Officers to look to the Dishes, 400 *l.* two Ushers of the Kitchin, waiting by six Moneths, 300 *l.* two Grooms of the *Ambry*, and two Grooms of the Spitts, waiting six Moneths, each 600 *l.* A Groom of the Chase in Ordinary, 1300 *l.* two *Avertisseurs* waiting by turns six Moneths 300 *l.* six *Serts-d' Eau*, or Servers with Water, waiting each of them two Moneths 300 *l.* four *Port-Table-Bouches*, or Officers that carry the Kings own Table, 400 *l.* three Launderers of the Kings Kitchin, and the Common Kitchin, 300 *l.*

The Functions of the Officers de la Bouch du Roy.

THE *Kitchin Bouch* or Kitchin for the Kings own Diet, consists of several Officers, each of them having their particular employments distinct, and
sepa-

separate from the rest: The *Eſcuyer* or Sergeant receives Orders from the Superior Officers, and delivers them to the inferior; he receives the Meat, and gives account of each Service; he carries up the Kings Broth, or Break-fast every Morning. The *Maſter Cook* commands the Kitchen in his abſence, and has the Charge of the Kitchen Books. The *Maſteur* rules the Roaſt, the *Potager*, the Potages, the *Enfans de Cuifine* ſerve under the Officers. The *Porteurs* are they which provide the Wood, the Water, and the Charcole. The *Groom of the Ambry*, when the King is upon the March, carries Proviſion with him for the King for one Meal. The *Groom de Chaffe*, carries the ſame when the King goes a Hunting. The *Avertiſſeurs* Office is to attend his Maſteſty into the Field, to give notice to the Officers when he arrives any where, and to advertiſe them of the hour he intends to dine at.

Theſe being the two Offices that provide all the Meat and Drink for the Kings Table: I ſuppoſe it will not be extravagant to infer in this place the Order in which His Maſteſty dines, and the

Gen

Gentlemen waiting at his Table in the Offices of *Pantler*, Cup bearer, and Carver: but before that, it will be Methodical to begin with the *Grand Panetier*, the *Grand Eschanfon*, and the *Grand Escuyer Trenchant*, or Carver.

The Grand Pantler, the Grand Cup-bearer, and the Grand Carver.

AT all publick Ceremonies, as the Coronation, &c. these three Officers have their places and imployments.

There is an ancient Custom in the Court, upon *New-years-day* and the four Principal Feasts in the Year, when the King is gone out of his Chamber to Mass, the *Ser d' Eau* cries aloud three times from the Balcony, or from the top of the Stairs, *Mon. Lewis Timoleon de Cousse* (who is at present *Grand Panetier*) *Let the Kings Table be cover'd.* Their Salaries are certain, and charg'd in the Accompts of the House, in which they are styl'd only *Primier Panetier*, *Primier Eschanfonier*, and *Primier Escuyer Trenchant*.

The *Grand Panetier* is at present *Mon. Le Comte de Cousse*, Knight of the Kings Orders, whose Salary is 800*l.* The

The *Grand Eschansonier* (who succeeded in the place of the *Grand Bontellier*, one of the Principal Officers of the Crown, in the reign of *Charlemaine*, and long before) passes all the Charters and Grants in that Office, and has his place in all Assemblies with the rest of the Great Offices. The Marquis of *Crenan* is at present in the possession of this place, and has a Salary of 600 l.

The *Grand Escuyer Trenchant*, or Carver is *Mon. Le Marquis de Vandeuver*, with a Salary of 600 l.

The Jurisdiction of the *Grand Pantler* at Court, is exercised by *Mon. de Cormant*, a Lieutenant General, a *Procureur du Roy*, a Register, several Ushers, or Cryers, Resident both in *Paris*, and the Country.

All the Bakers in *Paris* are obliged, the next Sunday after the *Epiphany*, to do Homage to the *Grand Pantler*, by the hands of the Lieutenant General, and to pay him some certain Fees; and moreover all the Master Bakers newly entertain'd, are oblig'd to present into the hands of the Lieutenant General the *Pot de Rosmarin*, for the *Grand Panetier*,
of

Of the Gentlemen-Waiters.

THe Gentlemen-Waiters do by turns execute the Functions of the Pantler, Butler, and Carver, in their absence. They are called the Kings Gentlemen-Waiters, because they do not wait but upon Crown'd Heads, the Princes of the Blood, Sovereign Princes, or their Embassadors, when the King is pleas'd to entertain them. They pass in their Patents with the Title of *Esquires*. On the Thursday before *Easter-Day* they serve amongst the Princes of the Blood, and the other Lords of the Court, carrying up the Dishes with them, which His Majesty distributes amongst the Children *De la Sene*. They have their places in all Publick Ceremonies, as at the Inauguration of the King, at his Publick Entrade, the Baptisme of the *Dauphin*, &c. They have the Priviledge of waiting with their Swords, and have their place in the *Bureau* the first Session in the year.

The number of these Gentlemen-Waiters has been formerly more, but they are now reduc'd to the number of

36; who are sworn by the *Grand Maître*, and have each of them 700*l.* Salary.

After these Gentlemen-Waiters, we may (and not improperly) place the *Ser d' Eau*, or Water-server; who waits two Moneths, and has 300*l.* Salary as I have said before. He presents the Chief Officers in the *Kitchen-Bouch* with Water to wash their hands, before they carry up Meat to his Majesties Table. He receives all the Dishes of the Dessert, as they are taken from the Kings Table, and sees them convey'd to the Office, or else to the Hall of the Gentlemen-Waiters; where he serves them with Water also, and such as dine at their Table.

After him we may place the Usher of the Hall, who having conducted the Kings Meat from the *Kitchen-Bouch* to the Anti-Chamber, where he dines in publick; he takes upon him the Guard of that Door, from the time the Table is cover'd, till the Cloth be taken away: There are 12 Ushers of the Hall waiting, 3 and 3 Quarterly. Their Salary 300 *l.*

*The Order in which the King
dines in publick.*

WHen the King calls for Dinner ; the Master of the Household in waiting , the Gentlemen Waiters and the Clerk Contrôler of the Office repair immediately to the Kitchen, where after the *Ser d' Eau* has presented them with Water, the Squire of the Mouth places the Dishes upon the Table of the Office, and gives two pieces of Bread to the Master or Steward of the Household ; who touching the Meat therewith, eats one of them himself, and gives the other to the Squire of the Mouth , who eats his also ; which done , the Gentleman Waiter takes the first Dish , the Clerk Contrôler of the Office the second, and the Officers of the *Bouch* or Mouth take the rest in their several Orders : in this manner the *Maitre d' Hostel* with his *Baton de Commandement* in his hand , marches at the head of them , with the Usher of the Hall some few paces before him ; who carries a Wand in his hand also, as the Mark of his Office.

Office. The Meat being attended by two of the *Gards de Corps*, and brought up to the Kings Table, the *Maitre d'Hotel* makes his reverence to the Cloth, and if his Majesty be not there, he goes to him to give him notice, and returns marching before him: In the mean time the Gentleman-Waiter that holds the first Dish, places it upon the Table, and then takes his Essay; when he has done that, he takes the Dishes from the Clerk Controller, and the rest, and making them taste each man his own Dish, he sets them down also: this Order is observ'd in every Service; and this is the Office perform'd by the Gentleman-Waiter, when he executes for the Pantler.

The two other Gentlemen-Waiters that do the *Offices* of Cup-Bearer and Carver, go not down to the Kitchin, but remain at the Cupboard, or Side-Table in the Anti-Chamber: Water being brought to them by the *Officers* of the *Gobolet*, they wash their hands, and then take their places over against the King, the Cup-Bearer nearest the Cloth.

When the King calls for Drink, he which serves as Cup-Bearer, calls out aloud,

aloud, *Drink for his Majesty*; and then with one of the Guards before him, marches to the Side-Table, to tell the Chief of the *Buttery-Bouch* as much; the Chief Butler gives him a Glass upon a Plate, with the Cover, and a Gilt Taster, and taking himself a Bottle of Water and another of Wine, and a Taster for himself, they come both of them before the King; having made their reverences, the Chief Butler pours Water upon the Glass which the Gentleman holds in his hand, and rinses it in his Majesties sight; after which he pours in the Wine and the Water, till his Majesty bids hold: but before they present it to the King, both Cup-Bearer and Butler take their Essays in this manner: The Gentleman Waiter pours of the Wine in the Glass into his Taster, and then putting on the Cover, which he hung upon his little finger, he puts some of the Wine out of his Taster into the Chief Butlers Taster, then seeing him drink it off, and having made his Obeisance again to the King, he drinks off his Taster himself: This done, the Gentleman presents the King the Glass upon his Plate, but uncovers it not till it
be

be in the hands of the King. Least any of the Drink should fall upon the Kings Cloths whilst he is drinking, the Gentleman holds his Plate under the Glass till he has done, and then taking it upon it again, he makes his reverence, delivers it to the same Officer of the Buttery, but returns not to the Side-Table himself.

Every time the King changes his Napkins, which is every course, as soon as the Aumonier has open'd the Box, the Cup-Bearer takes off the Sweet-Bag they are cover'd with, that the Carver may take his choice, which being done, the Cup-Bearer lays the Sweet-Bag on again, and the Aumonier shuts up the Box. When the King has dined, the Carver presents him with another Napkin to wash withal, which is done likewise by the first Prince of the Blood of those that are present, and by.

He that is Carver, or performs that Office, having washt his hands, and taken his place at the Table as aforesaid, takes his Essay of every thing, not only the Meat and Bread, but the very Napkin upon the Kings Plate. Having
tasted

tasted himself, he gives a tast also to the Officer of the *Gobelet* that laid them. The King being plac'd, the Carver uncovers the Dishes, presents them to him, and takes away when his Majesty requires. He gives the Dishes to the *Ser-d' Eau*, to be carried to the Office call'd *Ser-d' Eau*, where the Gentlemen Waiters dine, and have their Meat served up by his direction; the Carver changes the Kings Plates from time to time, and gives him fresh Napkins at every Service, and with a *Knife* and *Fork* which he holds always in his hands, he carves the King when he is commanded.

When the *Grand Panetier*, the *Grand Eschanfonnier*, and the *Grand Carver* are upon any Grand Ceremonies, they do each of them perform their Offices, as these Gentlemen have been described.

CHAP. III.

*Of the Grand Chamberlain ,
and all that depend on
him.*

THis Office is now in the possession of the Duke of *Bouillon* , who married *Mary Anne de Mancini* , Niece to the late Cardinal *Mazarin*. His Salary is 3600*l*.

The Antiquity of this Office.

If the honour of the *Officers* be to be calculated by the frequency and nearness of their approach to the *King*, the *Grand Chamberlain* will unquestionless have the greatest share, seeing he may be present when he pleases , and has a considerable rank in all solemn and splendid Ceremonies.

This Office is almost as ancient as the *Kingdome* it self , and its Grandeur

deur may be collected from the Nobility of those Persons that have enjoyed it.

Formerly his Jurisdiction was very great over the Mercers and other Trades which furnish the Wardrobe; for which reason he substituted under him a Surveyor of those Merchandises, who was vulgarly call'd *Le Roy de Merciers*, as much as the Syndic or Controller of the Mercers; whose Office it was to examine also the Weights and Measures of those kind of Merchands: his Court sat at the Marble Table in the *Palais*, and was regulated by a *Maiier Judge*, commission'd by the Grand Chamberlain and several other Officers.

The Grand Chamberlain was antiently one of the Principal Officers that signed and pass all Charters and Grants of importance. And he has still a right to assist at the Judgment of the Peers.

Formerly he had the keeping of the Kings Coffers, and Treasury in the Chamber, and had the management of the *Exchequer*, and is still seen in some places, where the Chamberlain is Treasurer also, and receives the whole Revenues.

It belongs to him, the Vice-Chamberlain, or Vice-Treasurer, to carry Money about them for the Kings Liberalities and other necessary Expences. The tenth part of what comes into the Kings Coffers, is his Fee, he payes the Annual Gratuities to the Soldiers, and provides Presents for the Ambassadors.

He has been call'd indifferently *Cubicularius*, *Camerarius*, and *Cambellanus*, but improperly; for the Offices of *Chambellan* and *Chambrier* are distinct: as (amongst other proofs) will appear by an ancient Duty upon the Merchants, who being to pay 16 Sols as a Fee; the *Grand Chambellan* was to have ten of them, and the *Chambrier* but six. The Office of *Chambrier* was suppress'd in the Person of *Charles Duke of Orleans* 1544: Or rather this Office was converted into the *Primier Gentilhomme de la Chambre*, in the time of *Francis the First*.

*The Office and Prerogatives of the
Grand Chamberlain.*

When the King sits in Justice or in the Parliament, the Grand Chamberlain sits at his feet upon a Cushion of Violet-colored Velvet covered with flowerdeluces of gold: he has his place at all Audiences behind the Chair of State, betwixt the first Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber, and the Master of the Wardrobe.

When the Queen was not there, he lay anciently in the Kings Chamber; upon the Coronation day, having received the Royal boots, from the Abbot of Saint *Dennis*, he puts them on upon the Kings leggs, then he invests him with the *Dalmatique* Robe of sky-coloured blew, and puts on the Mantle Royal.

And as the Grand Chamberlain has the honour and priveledge to be nearest the King, whilest he is alive, so when Nature requires her tribute, and the King dyes, he has the priviledge of burying the body attended by the Gentlemen of the Chamber.

When any Dukes or persons of quality holding of the King, are brought to swear fealty, they do it in the Chamber, into which they are conducted bare headed, without sword, Girdle or Spurs: They kneel down upon their knees before his Majesty, and putting their hands betwixt his Majesties hands, they sware homage, as aforesaid.

When a Marechal of *France* the Governors of Townes or Provinces, or any other grand officers are sworn, his Majesty being set in his chair of State, by his bed-side, the Marechal, or others, gives his hat, his gloves and his sword to the Usher of the Chamber, and kneeling down upon a Cushion or Carpet brought him by the first *Valet de Chambre*, he takes the accustomed oath as aforesaid, the King holding his hands betwixt his all the while.

The Grand Chamberlain always had his Table at the Kings charge by himself, but the late Monsieur *Chevereuse*, Grand Chamberlain, united it with the *primiers Maistres d' Hostel*, who hold it at present, but under the name of the *Grand Chamberlains Table*.

He has a Superintendancy over all the
Officers

Officers of the Chamber or Wardrobe of the King, as well as over those of his Closet or Antichamber: When the King dresses himself, he gives him his shirt, and parts not with that honour, but to the children of France, or the first Prince of the Blood: When the King dines privately in his Chamber, it is his prerogative or the *Primier Gentil-homme de la Chambre*, to wait on him and give him his Napkins: in short he disposes of all Offices above stairs.

When the King goes to Chappel, one of the pages of the Chamber, or the *Portechaise*, carries one of the chaires of the Kings Chamber for the Grand Chamberlain to sit down upon, and another for the first Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber.

Of the four first Gentlemen of the Chamber.

According to the Order of their Seniority the four first Gentlemen of the Chamber, are the *Duke de Mortmar*, the *Duke de Crequy* (Ambassadour at Rome in the time of *Alexander the VII.*)

the Duke de *S. Aignan*, and Mon. le Comte de *Lude*; their Salary is each of them 3500 l. but of late the Duke de *Mortmar* has resigned his place to the Duke d' *Aumont*, and his Son the Comte de *Vivonne*, made General of the Gallys in lieu of it.

It is but since the Reign of *Lewis* the XIII that there were four first Gentlemen of the Chamber, before his time, they were but two.

Though they are always admitted into the Chamber, and do come when they please themselves, yet their Service is annual, and by the year.

The functions and prerogatives of their Offices.

The first Gentlemen of the Chamber as we have said before, were instituted by *Francis* the first. in the place of the Chambrier: they take their Oaths from the Kings own hands, and the other officers of the Chamber under them, take it from the first Gentleman of the Chamber in waiting that year: in the absence of the *Grand Chamberlain*, they discharge all his Offices, they give the King his
shirt

shirt, unless there be a Prince of the blood by, in which case, the Prince is to have that honour; they give orders to the Usher of the Chamber, what persons he is to let in, and they wait upon his Majesty if he breaks his fast in his Chamber, besides which they have several functions in the Chamber when the King goes to bed, rises, or dresses himself; they have always lodgings in the *Louvre*, and have the honour of the Kings Coach.

The first Gentlemen of the Bed Chamber buy all the Mourning for the Court, they provide the habits for all Masques, Comedyes, and other divertisements for the King. They lay formerly in the Kings Chamber, as appears by the adress of an Order of *Charles VII.* in the 9. and 82 Article where they are called *Chambellans couchans avecques Nous.*

It is to be noted there are many Gentlemen which are called Gentlemen of the Chamber, which have neither place nor salary, and many Gentlemen in Ordinary of whom we shall have better Occasion to speak presently.

The King has Constantly, all the year

long, four and twenty pages of the Chamber in waiting, six under each of the four first Gentlemen, and allows them Maisters to teach them all laudable Exercises, and such as are convenient for any person of quality.

These pages morning and night bring the Kings cloths into his Chamber, and give him his slippers.

We shall omit speaking of the Secretaries of State in this place, though in the Establishment they are stil'd *Secretaries of the Chamber only*, and mention them rather when we come to discourse of the Councils. The Treasurers of the House and their Controlers shall succeed all the Officers of the Household according to Custome in all the Rolls and Establishments of it.

To preserve *decorum* and Order in the variety of matter comprised in this Chapter of the Grand Chamberlain, and to prevent Confusion of Offices, I conceive it convenient to range them in this Order. To put all the Officers any way relating to the Chamber, as the chief valets or Grooms of the Chamber, the Ushers of the Chamber, Antichamber,
and

and Closets, the *Valets de Chambre*, quarter waiters, the *Porte-Manteaux*, or Cloke-bearer, and all that are called *Valets*, or Pages of the Chamber, under the head of the four first Gentlemen of the Chamber: In the second place, I shall set down the Wardrobe, and all Officers depending thereupon, as, Masters, Groomes, Pages Taylers, and the Order observed at the Kings putting on his clothes: After them shall follow the Cabinets or Closets of the King, The Cabinet of Books, the Cabinet of Armes, and the Cabinet of Antiquities, with their officers also.

The Chamber.

The four first *Valets de Chambre* 700 l. they keep the Keyes of the Trunks of the Chamber, they ly upon a pallet at the Kings beds feet, they perform several offices in dressing and undressing the King, and have a Table all the year long: In the Registers of the house they are called onely *Valets de Chambre*, lying therein, and keeping the keyes of the Trunks.

Ushers.

There are sixteen Ushers of the Chamber, waiting by quarters, with Salaries of 660 *l.* a piece, and each of them an annual gratuity of 300 *l.* in their Patents they are written *Esquires*, they enter into the Chamber as soon as the King is up, and puts on his Gown, they take possession of the doors, and when the Kings shirt is on, they call for such persons of quality as his Majesty requires: when he is almost drest, the Usher suffers what of the Nobility he pleases, to enter, according to their Condition and Quality: at night they carry flambeaux before the King, when he passes through the Chambers to the several apartments in the *Louvre*, and down to the bottom of the stairs, but no farther, for the King being in the Court, it belongs to the Pages of the Chamber to attend him with their torches, and no other: The Ushers have the priviledge to wait with their swords by their sides, and their Cloaks upon their shoulders.

On all festival dayes, or daies of Ceremony,

remouie, as the Coronation, or Marriage of the King, at all *Te Deum's*, when he touches, when he goes in Procession, when he sits upon his Bed of Justice in the Parliament, or at the Creation of any knights of his Orders; Two of these Ushers of the Chamber carry each of them a large Mace of gilt silver before him, and have everytime they wait in that manner, each of them a fee of 150*l.* paid punctually (by Order) out of the Exchequer. But if in Parliament, the first President sees them paid out of the fines and amerciaments.

At the Kings publique Entrance into any Town, they bear the Maces before him in like manner, for which service there is due to them from his Majesty, a Mark of Gold worth 400 *l.* and 400 *l.* more from the Officers of the Town.

They have due to them dayly out of the Fruiterie, a Candle of white wax weighing half a pound: they have their dyet at the *Grand Maitres* table, or at the Table of the *Maitres d' hostel*.

It is to be observed, every one is to scratch softly at the Bed-chamber, Anti-chamber, or Cabiner door, and by no means

means to knock rudely and lowd, if one has a desire to go out of either of the said Chambers, the doores being shut, he is not to open them himself, but it is to be done by the Usher.

When the King, Queens, Infants of *France*, or Ambassadors enter or go out of the Chamber, the Ushers open both the fall doors; the Ushers of the Antichamber do the same there, and the *Gar-des des Corps* in the Hall.

There are two Ushers in Ordinary in the Antichamber. their Salary 600 *l.* each, their diet is at the Table of the *Va-lets de Chambre*.

There are two Ushers of the Closets likewise, serving each of them six Months with a Salary of 660 *l.*

Valets de Chambre.

There are 38 *Valets de Chambre*, eight of them waiting by quarters, but the supernumeraries but once in two years, their particular salaries are 660 *l.* in their Patents they have the title of Squires: Their Officers about the King when he dresses or undresses himself, are different

rent, and various: one sets him the chair, another puts on his Night gown, &c. They make the Kings bed, with the assistance of the *Tapissiers* of the Chamber, and when He is in the field, they are the first that help to pack up his bed.

One of the *Valets de Chambre* is obliged to watch the Kings bed all day long, and to keep within the balisters of the *Alcove*, to prevent any mischief that way.

The *Valets de Chambre* see the Officer of the Gobolet or Buttery (that brings up the wine, water, and bread for the Chamber) taste it before he goes.

When the Court is upon a March, the *Valets de Chambre* or some of them go before with the Kings bed and have each of them a Crown a day extraordinary. Some of these *Valets de Chambre* have but half their office as it were, that is to say, they wait but one quarter in two years, and that by turns, which is a way they have found out for retrenching their number.

The Porte-Manteaux or carriers of the Kings cloke.

There are twelve of these Cloke-carriers waiting by quarters, their salary is upon the Books of Account 660*l.* and by way of gratuity out of the Exchequer 120 more: they are Esquiers by their places

There is one Porte-Manteaux in ordinary, with a Salary of 1320*l.*

The Cloke Carriers are sworn by the first Gentleman of the Chamber, in waiting at that time, and receive their Warrants from him: they are to attend every Morning when his Majesty rises, their dyet is at the Table with the Valets de Chambre.

When the King travels upon the road, if he wears it not himself, they carry his Cloke the whole journey thorow, and are bound to be at hand, for fear it should be call'd for.

Besides for the most part, they have his sword also in keeping, but sometimes that is carried by the Querries: When the King is in shoos and stockings, walking
in

in the house, or any other place, it belongs to the *Port-Manteau* to carry his Sword; if on Horse-back, or in his Coach with six horses, to the *Querries*, but if in his Coach with two horses onely, then the *Porte-Manteau* carries it again.

The *Porte-manteaux* have liberty to come on horse-back into the *Louvre* after the King, and to mount in the Court when the King goes abroad: when he goes a hunting, the *Porte-Manteaux* carries a cloke-bagg before him with the Kings Colours, in which he carries a fresh suit of clothes for his Majesty in case of any necessity.

When the King playes at Tennis, they present him with balls, and keep reckoning for him, they reckon likewise with the Master of the Court for balls, and all other charges whilest the King is at play, for the King payes for all that play with him, whether he looses or wins.

The harquebussé Carriers.

There are two herquebus carriers,
called

called *Portes- Arquebusses*, they serve by six Monthes, their wages is each 1100 l. and for lead, powder, and other provisions for the *Chasse* 300 l.

They mount in the *Louvre* and return on horseback with the King.

There is one *Portemaile* in Ordinary, in the Nature of a *Valet de Chambre*, his wages is 400 l. his gratuity 240, his office, to fetch the *Malls*, *bowles*, and other Materials, when his Majesty is disposed to play at that game.

Other Officers which pass under the title of Valets de Chambre, and have their diet at their Table.

Eight Barbers quarter waiters, their wages 600 l. one Barber in Ordinary, wages 800 l. their business is to rub and combe the Kings head morning and night, and to wipe and dry him when he comes from his Stoves or Baths.

One Operator for the teeth, his wages upon the House-books 600 l. and 600 l. more as a gratuity paid out of the Exchequer, he receives his diet in *specie*.

When the *Maresheaux de logis* set their

their marks upon the Quarters assign'd to the *Porte-manteaux*, and the barbers, they write alwayes according to ancient Custom, Barbers, and their *Porte-manteaux*, naming the ancientest of the Kings barbers first, who are call'd *Valets de Chambre*.

Tapissiers.

There are Eight *Tapissiers*, *Valets de Chambre*, their wages is 300 l. and 37 l. 10 sols, gratuity: it is their business to make the Kings bed every Morning with the assistance of the *Valets de Chambre*: they are obliged to have a Care of the Kings household stuff, in their several waitings during the Campania, and to make such things as his Majesty commands them.

When the Court marches into the field, it is their office to follow with the first and second Chamber (as they call them) compleat: That is to say double furniture for the bed, two sets of chairs, two suits of hangings, &c. because one would not be sufficient: The first Chamber being sent away the Evening before the Court Marches, the King arriving next day finds his Chamber ready, and
all

all things convenient ; in the mean time the second Chamber advances , for the next day, and so successively : of the two *Tapissiers* that are alwayes in waiting, one of them goes constantly with the first Chamber, and the other with the second.

Clock-keepers.

There are four Clock-keepers serving quarterly, their wages 200*l.* and their diet at the Table with the Valets de Chambre.

Renoueurs.

There are three *Renoueurs* or waiting each of them four months, their Table is with the Valets de Chambre, and their wages 600*l.*

There sits the Kings Stone-cutter likewise, who has a Salary also of 600*l.*

Garçons de la Chambre.

There are six Garçons or Pages of the Chamber, their Salaries 400*l.* a piece, and

and 50*l.* more gratuity out of the Treasurers Chamber, they are always waiting in the Chamber to receive orders from the King or their superiours: to give notice when he would have his Breakfast, or Cloths brought. They have a Care of the Candles in the Chamber, and open the door every morning before the Ushers come there. They have their Fees among the rest, when the King swears any Governours of Provinces, or great Officers of the Crown in his Chamber.

They provide several things that are necessary for the Chamber, to which they never lye far off, nor to the Trunks. They give notice at the Kitchen when his Majesty would have his broth or his breakfast, and at the Wardrobe, when they should bring him his clothes. they light the lampe every night in the Corner of the Chamber, which burns till the next day.

There belongs likewise to the Chamber two *Porte-chairs d'affaires*, serving each six Months, and receiving for wages 600*l.*

There is a *Porte-Table* or table Carrier,

rier, which carries the Kings chair also when he goes to Sermon, Mass, or divine Service.

Porteurs de la Chambre.

There are nine Porters belonging to the beds and furnitures of the Chamber, they wait by quarters, three the first, and two afterwards, for their diet and wages they have 85*l.* every quarter which is 340*l.* per annum. they have their boyes under them allowed.

Besides these there is the Captain of the Mules and his servants, who carries and conducts the Coffers of the Chamber and Wardrobe.

Other inferiour Officers of the Chamber.

After all these there are the Painters who call themselves *Valets de Chambre*, Shoo-makers, Joyners, Glasiers, Locksmiths, Sculptors, and others, all calling themselves *Valets de Chambre*.

2 *The Ward Robe.*

There are two Masters of the Wardrobe, who call themselves Grand Masters of the Wardrobe, their wages is 3400l. a year.

They take the Oath of Allegiance from the King himself, but administer it to all the officers of the Wardrobe that are under them, as the first *Valets* or grooms of the Wardrobe, the *Porte-Malle*, the *Starcher*, the *Tapissiers*, &c. They serve by the year, and have a constant Table, The *Marquis de Guित्रy* is one, and the *Marquis de Sogecourt* is the other.

They provide clothes, linnen, and shoos for his Majesty and commonly they have what he leaves off for their paines. When the *Grand Chamberlain* and the first *Gentleman of the Chamber* are absent, they put on the Kings shirt, and dress him; at night they pull them off again, and inform themselves what he pleaseth to wear next day, they have the honour to ride in the Kings Coach likewise.

At the Audience of any Ambassador, the *Master of the Wardrobe* has his place be-

behind the Kings chair, towards the left hand, cheeck by Jole with the Grand Chamberlain or *Primier Gentle-homme de la Chambre*.

Upon festival dayes he puts the Collar of the Order about the Kings neck, when he is drest: They have their Lodgings in the *Louvre*.

There are four *primier Valets de Garderobe*, who wait quarterly, and have the keeping of the keys of the Kings Trunks: upon the Books they are called only *Valets de Garderobe*, keeping the keyes of the Kings Trunks: their wages 825 l. a piece, and their diet with the *Primier Valets de Chambre*.

There are sixteen Grooms of the Wardrobe besides, each 520 l.

There is as an officer belonging to the Wardrobe also called the *Porte Malle*, who carryes a bag before him upon his horse, when the King is upon a March, with a fresh suit of Clothes for him in case of Accident, they have all of them their diet at the *Valet de Chambres Table*.

Tailers.

There are three Taylers, or makers of Trow-

trowses in ordinary, reckoned among the *Valets de Chambre*, and have 120 l. wages.

They make all the Kings clothes, and attend every morning in the Wardrobe in case the King would have any thing altered, or mended.

There is one Starcher, three pages in Ordinary of the Wardrobe, 20 Crowns a moneth payd them duly out of the Exchequer.

I think it will not be improper if I set down in this place

The Manner and Order of the dressing the King.

As soon as the King is awake, the *Valet de Chambre* comes in and waits there, to be near him if he calls for water, or his Gown, When the King calls to rise, one of the Pages of the Chamber goes immediately to the Wardrobe, and gives them notice, that they come away with his Clothes.

The King being set upon his Chair, the first Groom of the Wardrobe, having taken his trowses out of the Trunk, gives one

one legg of them to the first Valet de Chambre, who stands on the right side, and draw on the other himself on the left, the silk stockings being given them likewise by a Groom of the Wardrobe, they assist one on the one side and the other on the other till he be quite ready, but many times his Majesty dresses himself: The Pages of the Chamber having given him his slippers, the Valet gives him his breeches, after that his tops or little stockings, as he calls for them and then his shoos, which he tyes also: if his Majesty wears boots, he pulls them on for him; if there be any of the Querries present, it is their priviledge to put on the Spurs, and accordingly they are delivered to them, but if there be none, the *Valet* puts them on himself.

When the Kings boots or shoos are on, the *Valet de Garderobe* which holds his shirt all the while, presents it to the Grand Chamberlain, the first Gentleman of the Chamber, or the Master of the Wardrobe: But if there be a Prince of the Blood by, it is their Office to put it on upon the King: The King having pull'd off his night shirt, and put on the
clean

clean one, the Master of the Wardrobe helps him on with his doublet, then gives him his handcherchief, and gloves, and last his cloke and sword : if he will not put them on, he delivers them either to the Cloke-carrier, or the Querry, if his Majesty go's abroad, if not, he leaves them in the Wardrobe.

His majesty is at his Devotions every morning, before he goes forth : to which purpose the Aumonier presents him with a Cushion to kneel upon, and this he observes constantly in his Oratory morning and night.

When the King goes to bed at night, and when he rises before day in the morning, the first Groom of the Chamber gives the Candle to hold to the principal lord or person there present, whilest he puts on his clothes, but if the King puts them on alone, he holds it himself. And this is the whole transaction in the Chamber.

There are moreover certain other officers relating to the Wardrobe, as Embroiderers, Furriers, Haberdashers, Linnendrapers, Shoo-makers, Upholsterers, and amongst the rest, Taylers which call

E them-

themselves *Valets de Chambre*, as we have said before, and two belonging to the *Laundry*.

3 *The Closet.*

There are four Secretaries of the Closet, in the Establishment called Secretaries of the Chamber: their Salary is 1200*l*.

They serve the King in his private dispatches, and have their Table with the *Premier Valets de Chambre*.

The Couriers, or Messengers of the Closet, have their Warrants and Orders from the Secretaries of State, and are sent up and down upon several occasions.

After this Closet or Cabinet of affairs, and private dispatches, which is called only *le Cabinet*, it will be convenient to mention the Cabinet or closet of Books, and the other Cabinets.

Cabinet of Books.

The Cabinet of Books, or the Library of the Kings own person, is in the *Louvre*: Where by Letters Patents of

August

August 1658. it is required that Copies of all such Books as are printed by privilege, shall be brought and laid up; The Library-keeper is the Abbot of *Chau-mont*, and his Salary 1200*l.* The late Duke of *Orleans* left his Cabinet of Rarities to the King, as likewise his Library, which is in the Custody of the Bishop of *Luçon*.

There is likewise the Kings publick Library in the University, where Copies of all priviledg'd Books are to be entred also: *Mon. Bignon* Advocat Generall, is Master of the Kings Library, his Salary 1200*l.* Mounf. the Bishop of *Luçon* was keeper (as before) but he has now put the Abbot of *Cassagne* in his place.

To this Chapter of the Library and Cabinet of Books, I may, in my judgment most properly joyn, the Lecturers, Interpreters, Historiographers, and several other Masters and Officers entertained particularly for the Education and instruction of our present King, after which we shall nor forget the Cabinet of Armes, and the Cabinet of Antiquities.

Lecturers.

There are two Readers of the Chamber and Closet, each of them 1200 l.

One Reader for the Mathematicks, the use of the Sphear, and Globes, both Celestial and Terrestrial.

One Divinity Reader, several interpreters of all Languages, Several Historiographers, Salaries 500 l.

Lewis the XIV. his Masters.

His Governour was M. le Marechal de *Ville Roy* whose allowance was four thousand Livers a Month: 4800 l. *per ann.* under whom there were two *Sub-governours*, with each of them a Salary of 7500 l.

The Bishop of *Paris* one of the three Prelats of the Council of Conscience, was formerly his Tutor, and had 1200 l. wages.

Bsides these, he had several Masters to teach him all sorts of Exereises, he had Masters to teach him the *Mathematiques*, to fence, to shoot, to write, to design,
to

to draw, to dance, to vault on horse-back, to play on the Lute, and the Guytarre, and to play at Tennis: at which when ever his Majesty playes, he payes the whole charge of the Court.

There is a keeper of the Cabinet of Armes, his Salary 400 l.

There is a keeper of his Cabinet of Antiquities, (in which there are several fine pieces of Marble and other Curiosities) his Salary 300 l.

Besides these, there are other officers belonging to the Chamber: as the Officers of the two flights, or *Birds of the Chamber*: which are Hawks kept one of them for the field, the other for the bush, or Magpys, both independant on the Office of the *Grand-Falconer*, and erected in the time of *Henry the Great*.

There is a Master of the field Hawks belonging to the Kings Chamber.

There is a *Valet* of the Spaniels for the field, belonging to the Chamber also; he teaches them to hunt, and spring: he is obliged to have 15 brace ready alway when the King pleases to command, all the dogs presented to the King, as setting dogs, and dogs to shoot flying with

all are in his Custody, his wages is 2000 l.

There is a Piquer of the flight for the field who depends likewise on the Chamber, and hath 250 l. wages.

There is an Officer likewise on purpose for the buying of Hawks for the Chamber, with a Salary of 323 l. besides a falconer to fly them, with 300 l.

*The flight at the Pie belonging
to the Chamber.*

There is a Master for the Hawks for the Pye, who for his wages, keeping and buying of the Hawks, has a Salary of 1220 l. For pullein 150.

There is a Master Falconer with a Salary of 300 l. and a Piquer with 250 l.

Besides these there are hawks also belonging to the Wardrobe, and to the Kings closet.

There are little doggs likewise which belong to the Chamber, kept by the *Valet de Espagneux* or Valet of the Spaniels, whose wages is 1446 l. besides an augmentation of 1400 l. paid him by the *Primier Valets de Chambre*.

There

There are likewise the Trumpeters and Drummers of the Chamber, as they are stil'd in their several graunts, but entered in the Establishment of the Stables, and sworn by the *Grand Ecuyer*, we will pass them by till we come to treat of the Great Stables.

4 *The Antichamber.*

Before one can enter into the Kings Chamber, there is an Antichamber, where the Usher permits no body to come in, but such as have businesse there; or come in by expresse Order; and then they are not suffer'd to walk there.

In this Chamber the King dines and supps publickly; the Ushers of the Hall keeping the doors from the Time the Cloth is laid, till it be taken off the Table again.

Having spoken of the Chamber, Wardrobe, Cabinets and Antichamber, it is time now we say something of the moving Wardrobe.

There is a Keeper General of the Movables belonging to the Crown, his wages 200 l.

There are three Pages of the Gard-Meuble, two officers to carry burthens, and one Porter.

One Controulr General of the Moveables of the Crown 1800 l. and some other officers under him :

There are three Articles relating to the Chamber, that are still behind, which we shall set down here, to prevent confusion, and the interruption of the Order we proposed. They are the Musique of the Chamber, the Gentlemen in Ordinary, and the Officers *de Sante*, which are Physicians, Chirurgeons, and Apothecarys.

The Musique of the Chamber.

This Musique is ready as his Majesty gives Order, if at night when he goes to Bed they are there, if at dinner, they are there : But on *Corpus Christi* day, it attends constantly and alone.

In all other great Ceremonies it joynes with the Musique of the Chappel, at the Coronation, Marriage of the King, instalment of the knights, or any funeral Ceremonies.

There

There are two Superintendants of the Musique serving by six months, their salary is 131 l. 12. sols a moneth for their diet, and 660 l. for wages.

The office of the Superintendant is to overlook and inspect the instruments and voices, that the Musique be good when his Majesty requires: all that is sung by the Musique of the Chamber, is set and conformed by him; he is allowed to keep an Eunuch also.

There is a Composer likewise, whose business is to prepare things so, as that they may agree in Consort with the Superintendant; wages 600 l.

There are two Masters of the Infants of Musick, whose office it is to institute and instruct three pages of the Chamber Musique, wages, 720 l.

There are two Conducts of the Musique, who performe their office in the absence of the Superintendants.

Besides these there are several singing men 600 l. several players upon instruments, 600 l.

There is the great bande of the Violons called the 24 Violons, though at present they are 25, their wages is 365 l.

they waite as often as the King thinks good to command them, but especially at all Balls.

The Violins are 21, and have each of them 600 l. wages. At Ceremonies, as Coronations, publique Entries, Marriages, &c. there are added to the Violins, the Hoboys, and all the Musique belonging to the *Grand Ecurie* or great Stables.

There is one Usher in Ordinary of the Balers, one keeper of the instruments of the Chamber, in stead of two dwarfs who were formerly imployed in that office, as appears upon the Books. 300 l.

One thing is remarkable, and shews the grandeur of the King, and Sons of France, above all Sovereign Princes whatsoever: and it is this, if by the Kings Order the Musick of the Chamber goes to sing or play before any Prince of the blood (except he be a Son of France) or any Foreign Prince (though a Sovereign) if the Princes put on their hats, the Musick does so too; and this was done at *Nantes* 1626. before the Duke of *Lorraine*, and at *Perpignan*, 1642. The Prince de *Morgues*, being informed of their privilege,

viledge, chose rather to stand bare himself, then to go away without hearing the Musique. Since that the same thing was done at the *Palais Mazarin*, before the Dukes of *Modena*, and *Mantua*, in the time of Cardinal *Mazarin*.

There being no place more Commodious for inserting the *Ordinaries* of the household, then after the Officers of the Chambers, I shall set them down in this place.

The Gentlemen in Ordinary of the Kings household.

Henry the III. created them forty eight, but they were reduc'd to a Moiety by *Henry* the IV.

They wait (upon the Establishment) by six Months, but that Order is not punctually observed, their wages is 2000*l.* and paid by particular directions out of the Exchequer.

In the six months beginning at *July*, there were thirteen in waiting for a while, because the late King having put out one (upon some misdemeanour, and given his place to another, when he died the

the Queen being made Regent, restored that Gentleman that was punish't, without removing the other, but *Henry* the great reduced them to 24.

- Their office is to be near the person of the King, to attend and receive his Commands: if there be any business of importance to be negotiated in foreign Countreys, if any Troopes to be raised, conducted to the Army, or disposed into Winter Quarters, they carry the directions; it is they carry the Kings pleasure into the severall Provinces in the Kingdom, to the Parliaments and Sovereign Court: When upon any Accident Extraordinary, the King is to Congratulate or Condole with any Neighbouring Prince, or when any action Committed by them or their Ministers, is resented, and desired to be cleared: When he does the honour to any of the Princes or great lords of his own dominions, to send them a visit, or any other office or Mark of his favour, they are the persons that manage, they are the instruments that convey them: when the King goes into the field with his Army, they are his *Aides de Campe*, and if any Prisoners of quality be

be taken, they are Committed to their Custody to be conducted to the place designed for their detention.

They had formerly a Table by themselves, and *Mouns. le Conestable de Luines* was their chief, who at first had been one of them, but they petitioned, and prevailed with his Majesty, that they might have no more for the future.

Nor has this Order of Gentlemen afforded one Constable onely, but many Marshals of *France*, and many Knights of the Kings orders, as the Marshal de *Toiras*, the Marshal de *Marillac*, and several others.

In all records and Establishment of the household the Physitians and other officers of health, doe alwayes follow the officers of the Chamber: and therefore not knowing where to find a place more proper and commodious elsewhere, I shall set them down here, as followeth.

*Physitians and other Officers of
Health.*

The Title of Physitians comprehends
Physitians, Chirurgeons and Apothecaries.

ries. The Kings first Physitian is *Monf. Valot*, his wages is 3000 *l.* besides Liveries and other perquisites: the *Primier Medicin* gives Order and direction in the Kitchen, and Buttery, for the Kings meat and drink, if there be occasion.

One Physitian in Ordinary with a Salary of 1800 *l.* Eight Physitians waiting by Quarters 1200 *l.* they are oblig'd to be present some of them, when the King goes to bed, or rises, or Eats, though he be well and in health.

When the King touches for the evil, or when he washes the feet of the thirteen children, the first Physitian is obliged to visit them before they be presented to the King.

Besides these, there are four *Spagiri-ques* or Chymical Doctors, 1200 *l.* wages, and several honorary Physitians, or Physitians Extraordinary.

The first Chirurgeon, or Sergeant Chirurgeon, has his Lodgings in the *Louvre* and 1000 *l.* Salary.

There is one Chirurgeon in Ordinary 1000 *l.*

Eight Chirurgeons waiting by Quarters 600 *l.* all of them oblig'd to attend by turns

turns when the King rises or goes to bed, as the Physicians: besides which, it is their duty when the King goes a hunting, or into the field, to attend him, and be constantly as near the Coach as they may, for fear of any accident.

There is a Surgeon *Major de Camps & Armees du Roy*, also several others called the Kings Surgeons, who do no duty, and receive no pay.

There are 4 Apothecaries belonging to the Chamber, each of them 1000 *l.* for themselves; and 600. for an assistant.

It is observable, that upon all the Books and Registers of the Household, Physicians, Surgeons, Apothecaries, and assistants are all of them called *Maitres* and no more.

By order of the first Physician, the Apothecaries do not onely prepare his Physique and Medicaments, but provide sweetmeats and comfits, and such waters and liquors as the Physician thinks necessary.

The Apothecaries have alwayes their wagon following the Court.

There are several Apothecaries, Distillers

lers, several Operators, Herbarists, and others, that have only the honour of the name, without any real profit or provision in the House : and thus having given an account as particularly as I could, of all the Offices of the Chamber, I proceed now to the *Grand Ecuyer*, and the Kings Stables.

CHAP. • IV.

Of the Grand Ecuyer or Master of the Horse, and of the Kings Stables.

THe present *Grand Ecuyer*, is *Lewis* of *Lorraine Comte de Harcourt*, He married *Catherine de Neuville*, daughter to *Mouns. le Marechal, Duke de Ville-roy*, by whom he has one Son called *Henry de Lorraine, Comte de Brienne*.

The antiquity of the said Office.

Anciently the Constable had the Super-

perintendancy of the Kings Stables, and was called from thence *Comes stabuli*, but after the General Command of the Armies was conferr'd upon him, the charge of the Stables devolv'd upon the *Ecuyer*.

Formerly there were several *Ecuyers*, which commanded in the Stables; in the time of *Philip le long*, there was no *grand Ecuyer*, and onely four *Ecuyers* upon the Establishment, and though he made *Henry de Brabant*, *Grand* and *Primier Ecuyer*, and advanced him above all the Marshals of his Stables, yet there was no mention of *Grand Ecuyer*, in the Household Books till the reign of *Charles* the seventh, who created *Pothon de Saintrailles*, and *Fenneguy du chattel*, *Grand Ecuyers de France*.

The duties and prerogatives of the Grand Ecuyer.

The *Grand Ecuyer* is sworn by the King, and takes the Oaths of all subordinate Officers in the stables himself.

By his Office he has the disposal of almost all vacancies happening in the great
and

and little Stables, all offices relating to the Kings Breed of Horses, and all places depending thereupon; as the Querries of the *grand Ecuyre du Roy*, the Bearer of the Sword of State, the Herald at Armes, the Purse-vants at armes, the Cloke-bearers, the *Port-Cabans*, the Governours, and Masters of the Pages, the Harbingers, the Coach-men, the Smiths, the *Grans Valets de Pied*, the Grooms and other places belonging and actually serving in the great and little Stables, depending upon the Breed, the Riders in Ordinary or Extraordinary, the *Haut-boys*, Violins, Bag-pipers, Trumpeters, Drummers, and all tradesmen and artificers places belonging thereunto: which places are to be supplied by the *Grand Ecuyer*, whether he be at Court or not, yea, though he be abroad in any foreign employment: and so great was the respect the late King bare to the dignity of that place, that he would not dispose of any of those places during the disgrace of the late *Mouns. de Bellegard*, but left them freely to his disposition, nor did from the time of the detention of Mr. de *Cinque-Mars*,

Mars, till the very day of his death put in any man into any of the said offices.

The *Grand Ecuyer* has the management of all moneyes allowed for the Expence of the Kings Stables; or Breed; for the wages, and diet of the *Querrys*, Pages, and other officers, for the great horses, Race-horses, and Coach-horses, for the furnishing of all necessaries, for the payment of all tradesmen, and artificers, and for making all the Liveries, and clothes, for the Cassaeks, for the Kings Musqueteers, for the Jackets, or *Hoquetons* of his *Gards de Corps*, of his *Gards de Porte*, of his *Archers du Grand Prenom*, the habits for the Swiss-Gards, for Coach-harness, Charriots, Sumpter-clothes, and clothes for all the Mules belonging to the Chamber, or any other officers of the Kings.

All these officers are obliged to take their oaths of the *Grand Ecuyer*, and can neither execute their places, nor injoy any priviledg, or exemption by them, till their grants and warrant be signed and sealed by his own hand.

No *Ecuyer* can set up an Academy for the Instruction of young Gentlemen in
the

the Exercises of war, or any other qualities proper for them, but by the consent and permission of the *Grand Ecuier de France*.

All Posts and *Relais* have alwayes been appertenants to the *Grand Ecurie* till the Raigh of Henry the great, since which time, the late King promised Mounf. *Cinque-Mars* to annex them again, but he dyed before it was performed.

The King does the *Grand Ecuier* the honour to admit him into his Coach, and to give him the next place there to the Princes of the Blood: When the King is on horse-back in the field, tis his Priviledg to march by the King:

He has the use of all the Pages, *Valets de Pied*, and horses belonging to the Kings stables.

When the King marches in the field, if he lyes not in any of his own houses of Pleasure, the great stable is first lodged, but if he lyes abroad near *Paris*, and upon his recreations only, the little stable is lodged next the Court, and before the other.

At the Kings first Entry on horse-back into any City of his own, or into any
Town

Town he has Conquered, where he is received with any Ceremony or formality, the *Grand Ecuyer* marches directly before him, with the Royal Sword in his hand, in a scabard of blew velvet semeed with *Flower de lises* of Gold in a belt of the same stuff, his horse also caparisoned with the same: and the Canopy that is carried over his Majesty by the Sheriffs of the Town is his Fee.

At the Queens Entrance into *Paris* he marches in the same posture before her, as also at the Solemnity upon the Kings coming to age, and it was observable, that at the Majority of the King, he had his place in the Grand Chamber *au Palais* on the right hand of the grand Chamberlain, who when the King is in his Seat of Justice, sits at his feet alwayes; he carries the sword likewise at all funeral Ceremonies.

At all Publique Entrys, he orders all the Trumpets, Hautboyes, Violons, Pipes, *Sackbuts*, Cornets and Drums, to attend constantly for the greater pomp and ostentation.

Upon the death of the King, all the horses of the Kings stables or breed, all the
the

the harness and furniture that belongs to them, are the grand Ecuyers fees.

When ever the King orders any money for the making of new coaches, there is a warrant granted for a thousand Crowns for a new Coach for the *grand Ecuyer*.

All the new Horses that are brought into *Paris*, are brought to the *grand Ecuyer* before they be sold, to the end he may take his choice, and select such of them as he thinks useful for his Majesty.

The Grand Ecurie.

He that hath the charge of the *grand Ecurie*, and commands in chief when the *grand Ecuyer* is absent, is the *Premier Ecuyer de la grand Ecurie*, he is sworn by the *grand Ecuyer*, and receives his office from him, as the rest of the officers do: upon the Establishment he is called onely *Ecuyer in Ordinary* of the *grand Ecurie*, and can make use of one or two of the Pages when he pleases, provided he changes them every day; he has in wages 600*l.* and in Liveries 2657*l.*

The great Stables may be considered
in

in three particulars, 1. The persons and officers serving daily therein, 2. The breed, and 3. The Officers Extraordinary belonging to it, and attending at great Ceremonies only.

1. *The officers actually serving in the great Stable.*

- There are a great number of Querrys, yet there are none Ordinarily serving but such as teach the pages, at 400 l. wages and 4 or 500 l. for liveryes.

Two Querrys in Ordinary, two under Querrys, the rest serve onely when they are commanded, or when any occasion Extraordinary requires them.

Pages belonging to the Grand Ecury.

There are five and fifty pages belonging to the *grand Ecury*, all of them very diligently instructed in their Exercises, as riding the great horse, and others, yet though the number of them be so great, there is pay allowed upon the accompts of the house but for nineteen.

There

There is one Governour of the Pages, one under-Governour, one Aumonier in Ordinary one Master in Ordinary, one Receiver or Cashkeeper for the Stables.

Besides these there are several Masters that teach the pages their Exercises, as, fencing, Musick, &c.

There are two and forty *Valets de peid* belonging to the Stables also, serving quarterly, 21 every quarter, their wages 225 *l.* 10sols.

These *Valets de peid* carry the Kings meat up, upon any great Ceremonies, as when the King treated the Swiss Ambassadors, and the Popes Legat, &c.

There are eight Harbingers and others at 165 *l.* Ten Coachmen for the Coaches, Charrets and Wagons 180 *l.* Three Postilions, who are allow'd 2600 *l.* for their Liverys, and eight Smiths at 140 *l.* a piece.

Forty grooms and others at 180 *l.* and fifty assistants in the Stables besides Riders.

There are several other officers belonging to the Stables, as *Aumoniers*, Chaplaines, Physitians, Chirurgeons, Apothecaries, Receivers, Fencers, Vaulters,

ters, Several Cooks, butlers, and Landers

There is constant allowance for six-score horses in the Stables, for Medicins, spurs, shoos, harness, Saddles, Caparazons, howsses, Bits, and other necessaries, amounting to a vast summ.

There are several *Garde-Membles*, and infinite numbers of Tradesmen belonging to the *grand Ecurie*, which furnish it with such things as are wanting, several buyers of horses, Sadlers, Coachmakers, Armorers, furbushers, Drapers, Taylers, Linnen drapers, and others.

Many of the Officers of the house have their horse-liveries in the *grand-Ecurie*, or else receive it in mony, as the *Conducteur de la Haquenee*, the *Avertisseur*, the yeoman of the bottles, the yeomen of the vessals, the yeomen of the Fruiterie.

2. *The Kings breed of Horses.*

The *Haras*, or Kings breed, consists of Stallions, Mares, Colts, and others, which are kept at *Saint Leger*, not far from *Momford Amaury*. There is a Querry

F

has

has the charge of them under the *grand Ecuyer*, and is called Captain of the *Haras*.

There are fourteen officers that have the oversight of the breed, their wages 130*l.* 18*s.* Two Groomes 128 *l.* 15*s.* Smiths to shooe them 50*l.* Chirurgeons, and Apothecaries 100*l.* besides several others.

3. *Officers attending at all Publique Ceremonies.*

First, the Heralds at Armes, which have different wages, and bear the Titles of several Provinces in that Kingdom.

The first or chief Herald is King at Armes, and cald *Mountjoy-Saint Denis*. The other are 27 and called

De Burgogne.	De Champagne.
De Alanson.	De Orleans.
De Brittain.	De Provence.
De Poitou.	De Anjou.
De Artois.	De Valois.
De Angouleme.	De Languedoc.
De Berry.	De Tholouse.
De Guyennne.	De Auvergne.
De Picardy.	De Normandie.

De

De Lyonnois.	De Xaintonge.
De Dauphine.	De Touraine.
De Bresse.	De Bourbonios.
De Navarre.	De Alsace.
De Perigord.	

There are also the Pursivants at Armes who have different wages likewise: at all publick Ceremonies the King at Armes, and the rest of the Heralds are clad in their Coats of violet coloured velvet, with three flower-de-lises before and behinde, and as many on each of their sleeves, upon which the name of their Province is embroidered with gold. The King at Armes is distinguished by a Royal Crown upon his flower-delises, they wear black Caps of Velvet, and if the Ceremonies be in time of peace, buskins, if in time of war, boots: if it be a funeral solemnity they have long robes of black over their Coats, trailing upon the ground, with a *baton* in their hands covered with violet coloured velvet and seme'd with Flower-de-lices embroider'd with gold: They wear likewise about their necks a Meddail of the King: The Pursevents are habited almost after the

same manner, but have no *batoons* in their hands, to signifie they have noe Authority there, but are assistants and no otherwise, and thus much for their habits.

It is their office to denounce Warr, to Summon Towns, to publish Peace, to assist at Solemn Oaths, at the meeting of the States, at the swaring of any peace, at the renewing any allyance, at the Coronation, where they have the distribution and dispersion of the gold and silver among the people.

When the King goes to make his Offering on the Coronation day, the Heralds march before him, they are present at the marriage of the King or Queen, at the Ceremony at the instalment of the Knights of the St, *Esprit*, at all Royal feasts, at the baptisme of any Infant of *France*, where they throw the Kings largesse among the people likewise : at the Obsequies of the King, there are two of them attending constantly night and day at the foot of his bed of State, where either the body it self, or its effigies is exposed, to present the holy water to the Princes and Prelates that desire it : besides

sides which they have other functions at other funerals.

There is also a *Sommier* or Yeoman at Armes, who belongs to the *grand Ecuyer*, his wages 450 l.

There is a Judge and Intendant general at armes, there are sword-bearers *de paiement* 500 l. Cloak-carriers 300 l. *Porte-Gabans* 220 l.

There are 12. Trumpets, called Trumpets of the Kings Chamber. There are Drums of the Chamber, Twelve Violons, Hautboyes, Sackbuts, and Cornets 180. four Hautboyes *de Poitu*, 180 l. Eight Pipers, Tabours, and bag pipes two of them serving Every quarter 120 l. all which have their Livery clothes.

2. THE LITTLE STABLE.

Of the Premier Ecuyer, and other Ecuyers de Quartier.

The present *Premier Ecuyer* is Henry Comte de Beringhen, who is allowed for wages 3000 l. besides 876 l. for Liverys he married *Anne du Ble d'Uxelles*, by

whom he has two Sons, and three daughters.

The *Primier Ecuier* has charge of the *petit Ecurie*, which consists of such horses as his Majesty does ordinarily use: he commands the pages and *Valets de pied* belonging to that Stable, and can make use of them as he pleases, he takes the oath of fidelity from his Majesty himself.

This office is almost as ancient as the *Grand Ecurie*, for, if it be alleadged that *Ponthon de Santrailes* was *grand Ecuier* in the time of Charles the Seventh, it may be as well affirmed that *Joachim Rouault*, or *Renault* was *Primier*, in the Raign of Lewis the XI. who succeeded him.

Querries.

There are twenty Querries serving by Quarters, besides a Quarry in Ordinary, waiting also quarterly, his wages 1200 l. out of the treasurers Chamber, 1765 l. for his liveries, diet and Liveries for two pages, out of the *Grand Ecurie*, and a pension of 2000 out of the Exchequer.

They

They are sworn by the *Grand Maître* of the household : the Querrie that is in waiting, is to attend every morning till the King wakes, to understand whether he will Ride on horseback that day, or send him to salute any Prince or great Person : if the King goes a hunting and Puts on his boots, the Querrie puts on his Spurs, and for the most part pulls them off again when he comes back. When the King is in boots, or otherwise if he be on horse-back, or with his Coach and six horses, the Querrie in waiting that day, carries the Kings sword, as he does alwayes if he be booted.

When his Majesty is in the field at any battail, or skirmish, tis the Querries office to put on his Armes : if he wants any assistance to get upon his horse, to get into the Coach, or to walk, it is the Querrie is to lend him his hand.

If the King goes abroad on horse back, or in his Coach, the Querrie followes next the Kings horse or Coach, that if by any disaster he should happen to fall, he might be ready to remount him again, which is his peculiar priviledge : When the King passes any streight or narrow place, ei-

ther a hunting or elsewhere, the Query follows him immediately, before the Captain or officer of the Guards.

At the Funeral of the King, one of the Querries carrys his sword, another his Gantlet, another his shield with the armes of France encircled with the Collars of his Orders: another holds up his Coat of Armes, the *Primier Ecuyer* (or in his absence the eldest Querrie carrys the Helmet timbred *a la Royale*, these five Querrys in deep Mourning, march in a brest, after the charriot at armes, their horses covered with black Velvet, crossed with white Sattin, having several pages in mourning about them.

When the King is upon a journey, they follow him every where, and enter where ever he Enters, unless when he goes to Council, or desires to be private, in those cases they wait in the next Chamber to him.

The Query in waiting dines (as the Lievetenant, Ensign, and Captain of the Gards doe) at the *grand Master's* Table.

Out of all these Querryes the *Primier Equier*, chooses commonly one to com-

command and manage the *Petit Ecurie*.

Officers belonging to the Petit Ecurie.

The little Stables have almost the same officers with the great, in the year 1669. there were twenty odde pages belonging to them, two pages belonging to the Venerie; One Master to teach them their Exercises, 225 *l.* and 200 *l.* recompence, besides lodging, diet and horse in those stables they have their Governours also attending by Months 75 *l.* wages, and 50 *l.* recompence.

Their Receiver or Treasurer 300 *l.* wages and 1200 *l.* Recompence besides diet, lodging, and horse livery. There is one Physitian, four Chirurgeons, one Apothecary, one Vaulter, two Dancing masters, two Fencers, one Pacer of horses, one Porte-Caban.

There are several Masters to teach the Pages their Exercises besides, There are four harbingers serving by quarters, 165 *l.* wages, and 100 recompence, with lodging, diet and horses liveries, an *Ecuier* in ordinary belonging to the Kitchen, two groomes belonging to the Pages, one

Lannderer, seventeen *Valets de pied*, who are in Ordinary by their grants, and not in the Establishment of the stables: four Smiths serving quarterly, Twelve grooms serving quarterly, five and twenty *aids*, or helpers, three carriers of chairs, and three Coachmen for the Coaches and waggons.

To understand the difference, and distinction of the Livery officers belonging to both these Stables, as also of the Pages, and *Valets de pied*, there is no more to be done, but to observe the setting on of their laces upon their Sleeves: The *Grand Ecurie* have their *Galloons* sown cross, and the *Petit* downward, that is, from top to bottom,

CHAP. V.

Of the Companies of the Kings Guards.

IT is not without great reason, that our Kings have alwayes entertained variety of guards for the Security of their persons,

persons, seeing the safety of their lives, is of so much importance to the felicity of ours.

We read in *Gregory de Tours* lib. 7. cha. 8. that *Guntran* King of *Orleans*, or the Comptie of *Burgundy*, seeing his Brothers *Sigebert*, and *Chilperic* (the first K. of *Metz* or *Austrasia*, the other of *Soissons* and *Paris*) both of them kill'd, he set considerable Guards about himself in the year 587, without which he would never afterwards stir, either to church, or his recreations.

This being the beginning of our guards, they were augmented, and reinforc'd by degrees.

Philippe de Auguste, being in the holy land, in the year 1192. established Sergeants at Armes, or Mace-bearers, as is to be seen in the grand Chronicles speaking of the Assassines, or rather *Assacides*, (a people of Syria which their Princes sent privately to kill or stab the most daring, and couragious of the Christian Princes.) The words are these; *When the said King had the News of their designe, being jealous of himself, he resolv'd to have Guards, to which end he chose eight*
Ser-

Sergeants with Maces, well armed, and accoutred, who were night and day to attend him for security of his person. In the battail of Bouines he made use of these Sergents, who comported themselves well, and gave good testimony of their valour: insomuch that Saint Lewis in the year 1229. founded the Church of Saint Catharine du val des Ecoliers in Paris, for them: as appears by inscriptions upon two stones at the entrance into the said Church: The words are, At the intercession and prayers of the Sergeants at Armes, Saint Lewis founded this Church in Memory of the Victory obtained at Pont de Bouines in the year 1214. The Sergeants at Armes had the keeping of the Bridge that day, and made a Vow, that if it pleased God to give them success, they would build a Church, and dedicate it to Saint Catherine, which was performed accordingly.

It is remarkable there are four Sergeants represented upon these two stones, but in several fashions and habbits, upon one of them there are two, with their Maces in their hands, armed *Cap a pied*, to shew the posture they were in when
they

they went in to the Army: On the second there are two likewise, one of them in his habit, with a Cassake, with great Langued sleeves, with a Collar that comes down to his brest, which I suppose shoves him to be the same with the Ushers of the Chamber, which carry Maces upon Feastival dayes, and have the gard of his Majesties person that day.

The other is muffled up with a long Cloak, furred with long hair, with a certain Bonnet on his head, and his mace in his hand, who represents those Sergeants at Armes, that were of the night gards: *Du Tillet in his Ch. de Mareschaux, pag. 282. writes that they that carried the Mace before the King in the day time, were called Ushers des Armes, and are at this time the Ushers of the Kings Chamber: The other had the Charge of the Kings Person at night, and waited accordingly.*

In this Manner these Gards took their names from the armes that they boar, and having quitted their Mace, for a Bow, they were afterwards call'd Archers.

Charles the VII. entertained a Gard of Scots, selected out of a band brought over

over by the Earls of *Douglas*, *Boucan*, and others, to repell the English, who at that time had over-run the greatest part of our Nation: *Philip de Comines* calls them *Golden*, because their *Hoquetons*, were covered all over with Spangles of gold and Silver: They have Maces of Goldsmiths work before and behind their *Hoquetons*.

In the year 1474. Lewis the XI. being at *Puiseaux*, establisht an hundred Lanciers for the better gard of his person, under the Command of *Hector Golart*, every one of them to have one man at armes, and two archers in their retinue, but afterwards he discharged the Lanciers of their two archers, by forming them into his *Petit Gard de son Corps*, and placing them under a Captain by themselves.

In the year 1479. when he became Melancholy and jealous, he set up another Company, and made *Claude de Châtre* their Captain.

By the recommendation of *Charles* the VII. *Lewis* the XI. entertained the Swisses into his Service, in the year 1481. Being at *Tours au Plessis* he entred into

an alliance with them, and took a company of them, for the ordinary guard of his person.

In the year 1497. *Charles* the VIII. instituted another Company de Guards, and gave the Command of them to *Jacque de Vandome, Vidame de Chartres.*

Francis the I. in the year 1514 erected another Company of sixty Archers, to which he added the next year, five and forty more, under the Conduct of *Raoul de Vernon.* But all these Companies have been reduc'd to the condition and number they are now.

The Guards are of two sorts, such as are within the *Louvre*, and such as are without. The Guards within the *Louvre* are the *Gards de Corps*, the hundred Swisses, the Archers belonging to the *Grand Prevost.* and the Guards de la porte, or that watch at the Gate. The guards without the *Louvre* are divided into horse, and foot, the horse are the *Gens d'Armes*, the *Cheveaux Legers*: the Foot are the Regiments of Guards, there are also *Musquetons*, which are neither of the *Gens d'Armes*, nor the *Cheveaux Legers*, but of them hereafter.

Guards

Gards within the Louvre.

1. Four Companies of the *Gard du Corps*, Scotch and French.
2. Two hundred Swisses, of the Kings *Gards du Corps* in ordinary.
3. The Company of Archers under the *Grand Prevost*.
4. The Gards that keep the Gate.

Gards without the Louvre of horse.

5. The Company of the *Gens d'Armes*.
6. The Company of the *Chevaux legers*.

Of Foot.

7. The two Regiments of the Gards French and Swiss.
8. Two Companys of *Musquetons* on horseback.
9. The hundred Gentlemen Pensioners, called *Gentilhommes au Bec de Corbin*.

OF THE GARDS DV CORPS.

There are four Captaines of the *gards du Corps*. The Duke of *Nonailles*, Collo-
nel

nel of them, and Captain of a Scotch-Company, he is likewise, a Lieutenant General of the Army, first Captain of Gards, and the *ancientest* of them all.

Rene Potier Duke de Tresmes, Peer of France, and Knight of the Kings Orders.

Lewis de Bethune Comte de Charroft. Governour of Calais, &c. and knight of the Orders. *Lewis* Duke d'Aumond Peer of France, Governour and Lieutenant General of *Belogne*, and the Boulonois.

The Officers of the 4 Companies des Gards du Corps, as they waite by Quarters.

The Duke of Nouailles waits in January, the Count de Charroft in Aprill, the Duke de Tresmes in July, and the Duke d'Aumout in October.

There are 9. Lieutenants waiting by Quarters, three in April quarter, and two in each of the other : there is a Major received as a Lieutenant, and preceeds all that were made Lieutenants since.

There are Eight Ensignes by Quarters, who with the Lieutenant, and Querry in waiting, dine ordinarily at the table of the Grand Naster.

Exemts

Exemts.

There are Eight and forty *Exemts*, twelve in each Company, and two *Aides Majors*, who have the precedence of the *Exemts* in point of Seniority. There are other *Exemts*, called Reformed, who are neither without priviledges nor wages during their Lives, only in this particular they differ from the other, it is not permitted to these to sell their places:

Brigadiers, & Sub-Brigadiers.

There are 16. Brigadiers, and two and thirty Sub-Brigadiers, belonging to the *Gards du Corps*, 4 Brigadiers, and Eight Sub-Brigadiers to a Company.

There are in the Scotch Company 25 Gentlemen called *Garde de la manche*, Comprehending the first Gentleman at Armes. They wait two by two, always at the Kings sleeve (from whence they are denominated) at all grand Ceremonies. there are six, They are in waiting but a Month at a time, whereas all the other Guards of the French Company serve

serve by Quarters. They have all the quality of *Escuiers*.

They have Bandeliers of the same colours with their Banners, *viz.* the Duke of *Noaille's* Company white Bandeliers, the Duke *de Tremes's* green, Monsieur *de Charost* blew, Duke *D'Aumont* orange. There are four Clerk Controllers of the Watch, who are Secretaries to their several Companies, and allow'd their Servants under them, who see the Watch called every night. There are four Trumpets, one to each Company, two Kettle Drums in Ordinary, for the four Companies, one Chirurgeon 400*l.* and four Treasurers. The four Companies being establisht in this Order, it follows we speak of the Method observ'd in their service.

To prevent all possibility of suspicion, and least the whole Company might be in any ill intelligence or combination with the Captain, they are so mingled and intermixed, that the Captain of one Company upon the Guard, has alwayes the Lieutenant of another Company, and the Ensign of a third, and a select number of the common soldiers drawn out
of

of every Brigade, and shuffled together into the Watch.

The Captains, Lieutenants, Ensigns, Exemts of these Companies, have the privilege to wear each of them a *Baton* or *Truncheon* in his hand in the Court, as Marks of their Commands, and do all of them wait on the King where-ever he goes (either afoot or a horse-back) as well as their Captains.

The Exemts before mentioned, besides their wages and recompences above-said, have a late Exhibition of 50 Crowns, which they receive quarterly out of the Exchequer.

The Guards have likewise for their *Droit du guet* 25 Livers a piece, and for their *Droit d'Hoqueton*, 12 more: they are allowed every day 24 Pints of Wine and as many Loafs, constantly distributed by the Clerk *du Guett*, viz. 12 Pints and 12 Loafs in the Morning, and the same at Night again, when the King is in Bed; and this Wine is called *Vin du Guett*. At the Four Chief Feasts in the Year they have an allowance of two Gallons of Wine from the Kings Table, 12 Loafs from the *Pantery-Bouch*, for each

each Company; besides they are allowed a side of Veal, half a Sheep, four fowl, and several other things, they have their Wax Candles and Formalities in the Passion Week. They have other Priviledges likewise, as being dieted in Court, and are Squires by the pronouncement of several Declarations and Decrees.

Of the Gardes de la Manche.

There are 25 Gentlemen of the Scotch Company, that are *Gards de la Manche*, reckoning in the first Gentlemen at Armes of France, who has 300*l.* stipend, the other 24 have each of them 570*l.*

Their Office or Duty.

When the King is at Mass, Sermon, Vespers, Mattins, or elsewhere at his Devotions, when he is at any Christening or Marriage, two of them are alwayes attending in their white Hoquitors, semeed with Gold and Silver Spangles, a Partissan each of them in their hands,

hands, the blade damaskt, and a rich Silver fringe at the bottom; they are alwayes standing upright upon their feet by his Majesties side (only at the Elevation of the Host they are permitted to kneel) turning their Eyes constantly about, to prevent any mischief might be designed against him.

When the King eats in Publick, he has two of them alwayes in the same habit and posture.

Every three dayes one of these *Gardes de la Manche* presents himself in the Evening at the Chief Gate of the *Louvre* (or any other place where the King lies) a while before the Watch is called (that is to say by the Captains and Officers that are to be that night upon the Guard at the Gate) where he receives the Keys of the Gate from the hands of one of the Scotch Company, to whom alone the Guards deliver it back at six of the Clock. Till the Guard be set, he keeps the Keys himself, then he sees them all lockt, and being called by the Clerk of the Watch, he answers aloud in Scotch, *Here am I*, and therewith presents them to the Captain, who

is commonly there when the Watch is call'd, or else one of the two Lieutenants, or an Ensign, and no other Officer: But because many times there are several persons to go out of the Court, when the Watch is call'd, the *Gard de la Manche* opens them and shuts them again, till it be time to shut them for good and all. The Brigadier, and the Exemt, having with a Torch in their hand gone about the Court, and with a loud Voice required every body to depart, in the company of the said Brigadier and Exemt, he marches to the Captain of the Guard, and puts the Keys under his Bolster, and in his absence under the Lieutenants, &c. The next morning he takes them again, if neither Captain Lieutenant, Ensign, nor Exemt of the Scotch Company be there, the *Gard de la Manche* is oblig'd to stay that night upon the Guard, and to secure the Keys till six the next morning, at which time he is reliev'd. During their Quarter, the *Gards de la Manche* cannot lie out of the Kings Lodgings.

Upon Sacrament Days they attend his Majesty in the *Salle des Gardes*, to the
very

very door of the Anti-chamber, continuing at his side all the time, till the Absolution be past; they wait upon him likewise when he washes the Childrens feet, &c. when the King assists at any Processions, as on *Corpus Christi-Day*, *Candlemass*, and *Palm-Sunday*; when he touches for the Evil, the two *Ushers* of the Chamber march before him with their Maces, but the two *Gards de la Manche* keep their places by his side.

When the King sits in Parliament, at the Creation or Installment of his Knights at his Coronation, Marriage, Baptisme of the *Dauphin*, or any great Funeral, there are six of them alwayes to attend: When he goes to the Parliament, they wait upon him up the great Stairs to the *Porte de May*, and conduct him back again to the Door of the Grand Chamber; when the King goes to Mals they do the same. At the Ceremony of Installment, there are six of them waiting successively every three dayes to Church, or wherever he goes, they are perpetually at his side. At the Coronation six of the *Gards de la Manche* in their *Hoquetons* or short truss'd Coats of white Sattin,

Sattin their Silk Stockings, and a Bonnet of Sattin upon their Heads; from Eight a Clock in the Morning they are waiting at the Bed-Chamber Door, and when the King comes forth, they never leave him till he comes back. At the Kings Marriage their *Hoquetons* are alwayes new and very rich. At the Funeral of the King there are six of them with Mourning over their *Hoquetons*, which night and day attend about his Majesties Corps, upon his *Bed de Parade*, (or if he be buried) his Effigies; it is their Priviledge to put him into the Coffin, and when he is carried to *Saint Dennis*, it is their duty to attend him in the Chappel, and to carry him down into the Vault.

In all these Ceremonies and occasions they have their Partisans in their hands, and their *Hoquetons* on upon their backs, with *Hercules* his Club embroidered both before and behind, and this Motto about it, *Erit hac quoque cognita moristris*.

When the King makes his Entry into any City under his own Obedience, and when the Bishops or other great Prelates

G

take

take the Oath of Allegiance, there is due to every *Guard de la Manche* in waiting, a Silver hilted Sword, which is constantly given them.

Night and Morning they have Bread and Wine with the Watch; they have their Table in the *Ser d'Eau*, with the Gentlemen Waiters, and have a Quarter to themselves in the *Salle des Gardes du Corps*, if it may be with any convenience.

*The Functions and Prerogatives of the
Captains of the Guards,*

The Captains of the Guards are sworn by the King, and give the Oath themselves to their inferiour Officers and Soldiers of the *Gards du Corps*. The Captain of the Guards is not to quit his Majesty from the time he comes out of his Chamber till he goes to Bed; then he comes into the Great Hall to call the Watch: the Assistant of the Clerk of the Watch, having a Torch in his hand, calls over the Guards by their Names who are to be upon the Watch that Night, and having found who are want-
ing

ing, he calls the twelve Swisses who are to lie at the upper end of the Hall of the *Guards du Corps François*, with an Officer of the Company of the hundred Swisses: and having set them in order, he goes down and sets the Watch at the Gate, and then he retires.

The Captain of the French Guards goes always after the King, and is as near his person as he may, where-ever he goes; at Table, on Horseback, or in his Coach; nor is any body suffered to interpose, lest any thing should hinder him from having him always in his Eye.

For the most part the Lieutenant goes before the King, because the Captain of the hundred Swisses (to whom that honour does more peculiarly belong) is generally absent, but when he is there, the Lieutenant resigns, betakes himself to the right hand of the King, and the Ensign to the left; but in the absence of his own Captain, the Lieutenant follows his Majesty in his place.

The Captain of the Guards is honoured by the King with a place in his Coach, and if the King goes any whe-

ther, he has the privilege to mount with him in the *Louvre*; and indeed at present all the Officers of the Guards and *Gardes des Corps* attending his Majesty, are allowed to mount in the *Louvre*, left waiting at one Gate, the King should go out at another, and their duty be unperformed.

The Captain in waiting is always lodged in the Court, as near the Kings Chamber as may be with convenience, and in that point is accommodated before all the Grand Officers there; he keeps the *Keys* of the *Louvre* all night.

When the King gives Audience to any Embassador, the Captain of the Guards receives him at the entrance into the Hall, and conducts him to the Presence Chamber, where he waits by the Raille till it be finish'd, then he receives him again, and conducts him thorow the Hall, all the Guards being drawn up in their Ranks.

The Captain and Lieutenant have place always about the *King*, though they be not in waiting.

When any party is drawn out of the Guards that are not in waiting (which
is

is commonly called a *Cornet of Horse*) to attend the *King*, or do any thing else, the Lieutenant of the Scotch Company commands them of course, as was seen when the *King* was at *Marsal*. When this *Cornette* or party is commanded to march, the Scotch Lieutenant has two Pistols a day extraordinary, the Ensign one and a half, and the Exemt one.

When the *King* enters into any City under his obedience, the Scotch Officer who is then in waiting, receives the *Keys* (which are usually Silver) from the hands of the Magistrates; for which the Officers of the Town are to present two pieces of Ve'vet to the Captain of the Scotch, one to his Lieutenant, and in his absence to the Scotch Officer in Chief that is there.

The Guards of the Scotch Company have the keeping of the *Keys* of the Churches where the *King* is, as also of the Chappel of the *Louvre* when he is there; which is presented constantly to the Captain as soon as the *King* is in Bed.

When the *King* goes by water, none of all the Guards have the honour to be

admitted into the Boat with him ; but the Scotch Guards only.

The Office of the Gards du Corps.

The *Gards du Corps* are alwayes upon the Guard before the Kings Anti chamber ; they have alwayes a kind of Sentinel before the Entry of the *Salle des Gards du Corps*, who is responsible for such as enter into the said *Salle* ; he stands there with his Carabin , and opens both Leaves of the Door when the King, Queens, Sons and Daughters of *France*, or any of their Children go in or out ; it is remarkable also that when any of the aforesaid *Grandeess*, the Princes, Captains , or other great Lords enter , the Guards in the Hall stand immediately to their Arms as soon as the Sentinel stamps with his foot upon the Plancher to give them the Signal , and ranging themselves in order towards the Door, they make a Lane for them to pass ; their Captain conducting them thorow the Hall to the Door of the Anti-chamber.

The Sentinel is not to permit any of the *Regiment des Gards* or other Soldier
to

to enter with their Bandeliers, nor the *Gards du Grand Prevost* with their *Hoquetons*, nor any Lacquey or Person in a Livery whatsoever.

The *Gards de Corps* keep the Gates of the *Louvre*, next the Street, and are constantly upon the Guard from six at night till five or six in the morning.

When it strikes six a clock, the *Exemt* leads up the Company that is to be upon the Guard, with a *Tertia* of the Scotch Company, to the Gate; at which time all the others are drawn off, and none of them suffer'd to stay behind, or return, unless they leave their *Hoquetons* and *Bandeliers* behind them.

When the *King* is in Bed, the Brigadier and the *Exemt* with Torches in their hands, go round about the house by way of *Petrole*, searching up and down for such as are to go out; which having perform'd, the *Keys* are carried and put under the Captains Pillow, the Gates being lockt up by one of the Scotch Guards.

Every morning one of the four Scotch *Gards du Corps* that have been upon the Guard at the Door all night,

goes to the Captain for the *Keys*, and receives them from his own hand.

They lie all in the *Corps du Garde*, and from six at night (which is the time that the Guards at the Door are reliev'd) there is only one Sentinel of the Scotch Company, that stands at the Door till the *King* be in Bed; after which the Brigadier sets another Sentinel of the French Company upon the Guard, and these Sentinels are reliev'd every hour.

There is another Sentinel which watches likewise all night at the Door of the Guard Chamber, which ought to be reliev'd every hour; but by agreement amongst themselves, they watch sometimes half the night, that being reliev'd they may have the advantage of going to Bed.

All night long, as well as in the day time, there are Sentinels of the Guards watching without the Gates of the *Louvre*, as we shall shew by and by.

If in the night there comes in any Post, or other Person, who desires to speak with the *King*, the Sentinel gives notice to the Exemt, who gives the
Captain

Captain notice. The Brigadier taking a Torch in his hand, the Captain and the Exemt each of them with a Flambeau before them (which are delivered daily out of the Fruiterie to that purpose) go directly to the Kings Chamber, where the Captain demands of the *Primier Gentilhomme de la Chambre*, if the Post or other Person may be admitted to the King.

Ordinarily the King allows the Queen eighteen of his French Guards, and six of his Swiss, as we shall show afterward, in the relation of the Queens Household.

There are several Boys allow'd to attend upon the Guards, to make their Beds, fetch their *Vin du Guet*, and do other Offices as they are required.

Having spoke of the *Gards du Corps*, I think this the properest place to insert the Order of the Kings March, when he goes abroad on foot, on horse-back, or in his Coach.

The Order of the Kings March, and the Ranks observ'd by the several Officers attending.

THE Soldiers stand immediately to their Arms, ranging themselves on both sides, where he is to pass to the very Gate of the *Louvre*.

If he be in his Coach, the hundred Swiss march in two Ranks at the very head of the Coach horses.

At the Entrance into any great Town, the Trumpets *de la Chambre* march in the head of them: Before the Swisses march the Archers of the Grand Prevost.

The *Gard du Corps* march behind and on both sides of the Coach by the Boots, if they be on foot, the two that are next have hold of the Buttons behind the Boots, and the *Valets de pied* have their hands upon them that are before.

The *Valets de pied* run on both sides the Coach, but forwards from the Boot to the horses heads, and if the King sends any of them away, tis alwayes he

he that holds the Button, and then he that is next takes his place.

If the *Gards du Corps* be on Horsback, if there be any of them about the Coach, the *Valets de peid* take hold of all four of the Buttons.

The Officer of the *Gards du Corps* marches behind the Coach on the right hand, the Querry that day in waiting, riding on the left.

The Cloak-Carrier marches at the very head of the horses, betwixt the two hindermost Swisses of the last Rank.

The Pages of the Chamber, are behind the Coach, or if it be night, they ride before, with each of them a Flambeau in his hand.

If the *King* rides in any Solemn Cavalcade, as at his Majority, or the Entrance into any great Town, the *Valets de pied* run by him from his Stirrup to his horses head, and the *Gard du Corps* from the Stirrup backwards.

2. The Hundred Swisses.

The present Chief and Captain-Colonel of these Hundred Swiss *Gards du Corps*,

Corps is *Monf. Le Marquis de Vardes*, a Frenchman, Knight of the Kings Orders, one of the Lieutenant-Generals of his Armies, &c.

On all Publick Ceremonies the Captain of this *Swiss Gard du Corps*, marches before the King, and the Captain of the French Guards behind; so as both on one side and the other, the King is always protected.

This Captain is sworn by the King, but tenders the Oath of Allegiance to the rest of his Officers himself, to whom (if inferiour) he gives Commissions under his Hand and Seal, but the two Lieutenants have their Commissions from the King under the Broad Seal.

There are two Lieutenants of the Swiss Company *de Gards*, which serve successively by the year, two Ensigns, serving Six Moneths a piece. Eight Exemts, four Harbingers, or Quarter-Masters, serving quarterly, and in the absence of the Superiour Officers commanding in their stead. There are a hundred Swisses, one Clerk of the Watch, one Ensign-Bearer, three Treasurers, one *Aumonier*, one Physician, one Chirur-

Chirurgion, one Apothecary, and three Tailors.

Their Pay is according to the places of the Swisses, each place being worth 318 *l.* *per an.* at the rate of 18 Sols *per di. m.*; besides 100 *l.* for a Livery.

The Captain has all the dead Pays, 2000 *l.* Pension, a Double Livery, one of 300 *l.* paid out of Cash belonging to the Stables; the other out of the Treasurers Chamber and 6000 *l.* *per an.* as an allowance for a Table.

Every Lieutenant and Ensign is allowed four Pays, 200 *li.* in Money and Liveries: but the Lieutenants Pension is 2000 *li.* and the Ensigns but one.

Besides these, at the return from any Service or Journey, they have their gratuities.

The Exemts have neither Pensions nor Liveries, and their Pay is as different as their Creation. In short they have two dead Pays and that's all.

The Harbingers have a Pay and a half. The Clerk *du Guet* (who must be a Swisse) has as many Pays as the Exemts.

The Port-Ensign has $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Pay, the whole being as we said before 318 *l.* and 100 for a Coat

At

At the Coronation of the King the Chief Officers of this Company are in White Sattin, cut upon fine Linnen or Cloth of Silver. The Harbingers are in Blue, and the Swiss in Velvet.

The Company of the hundred Swisses is the first Company of the *Gards du Corps*, and have stood since the time of *Levis* the Eleventh, who received them into his Service for something more than to look upon.

They lie twelve of them at a time intermixt with the rest of the *Gards du Corps*, that if one Nation should be corrupted, the other might discover, or divert them.

They wait upon his Majesty with their own Officers when he is pleased to go abroad, either on foot, on horsback, or in his Coach.

When the King goes to Mass, he passes thorow two Ranks of his Swisses, from the Hall of the Guards to the Chappel. On Sundays they march with the King in their Velvet Bonnets, their Drums, and their Pipes, to the midst of the Church where he goes, to the very Door of the Quire, where they remain till he come forth;

forth, at the Reception of an Ambassador, or when he comes to Audience, the 100 Swisses (having notice from the Master of the Ceremonies) are drawn up upon the Stairs in two Files, their Captain at the head of them; when the Ambassador comes, the Drummer gives two or three strokes, and they fall immediately to their Arms. Upon all Solemn Days, as the Coronation, &c. their Colours are display'd.

At the Feast of the Creation of Knights, the Swiss carries Meat up the Second Day, and they have what is taken away, for their pains.

There are ordinarily six of the Kings Swisses attending the Queen, in the Kings Livery, unless she be a Widdow, and Regent; and in that case they are in Mourning.

They have an Exemt to command them, and their number is augmented to twelve.

The Swisses have their Hall apart, and separated from the French Guards as much as is possible, remaining with them only in the day time, by reason of their number, which is too great to be

be accommodated in the same Hall with the French.

Those that are upon the Watch, have Bread and Wine Morning and Night, Wood and Candles for every day; they have all the Meat that is to spare upon the Four Chief Feasts; they have Wax Candles, Linnen, and other Fees upon upon several *Holydays*, and Torches with the Kings Arms on *Corpus-Christi-Day*; and the Officers have their Diet at Court.

This Company is a Corporation which in it self, has its particular Justice, all Controversies betwixt them being heard and determined before the Officers, Colonels and Captains) in the said Company, which are Swisses; and if any thing of difficulty or injustice appears, they appeal home, to the Superiors of their own Nation.

They have the same Priviledges as if they were natural French, they can purchase, inherit, dispose of their Estates by Sale, by Will, or by Gift, whilst they are living, which their Wives and Children are capable of inheriting. They are free from all Taxes, Subsidies, and Impos-

Impositions laid or to be laid hereafter, upon any pretence whatsoever. Their great faithfulness and service having induc'd the King to give them that Exemption.

3. *The Company of Archers beenging to the Grand Prevost.*

This Company is commanded by the *Marquis de Sourches*, Grand Prevost de France, Prevost of the Kings Household, Knight of the Orders, &c. His Salary is 2000 *li.* and for reompence 8000 more.

This Company of a hundred Guards belonging to the *Grand Prevost* is no small part of his Authority in the Kings Household.

The *Grand Prevost* takes his Oath from the Kings own hand, but to the rest of his Officers of the Short Robe, he gives it himself, as likewise their Commissions, to all but his Lieutenants and Exemts; who have them under the Great Seal, and are admitted into the Grand Council.

When

When the Kings, and Princes, and Marshals of *France* and others Lodgings are taken up, he choses his, for which he is call'd *Le dernier aux Rangs*.

His Office is one of the most ancient about the Court, and according to the jurisdiction he still retains of administering Justice within the Verge of the Court, it is not unlikely but he succeeded the *Comte de Palais* in former times.

The Title of *Grand Prevost* implies two things, first he is Judge in the Kings House, and secondly Captain of the Archers; of his Office of Judge we shall speak hereafter, his Office of Captain falling more properly under our Cognisance in this place; and therefore pretermittting his Lieutenants of the Long Robe assisting him as he is Judge, we will speak only of the Short Robe that are subservient, as he is Captain.

There are four Lieutenants of that kind, serving by Quarters, 400*l.* wages and 600 recompence, and one Lieutenant General. There is a Lieutenant *de la Prevote*, who has the same wages and recompence with the rest. They

They have the same Diet and Privileges with the rest of the Officers of the Kings House, there are two Clerks under the Lieutenants of the Short Robe, and the Exemts, which we shall mention more aptly hereafter.

There is a *Primier Exemt* in Ordinary 150 *l.* recompence, and 272 *l.* wages. Besides him there are 10 or 12 other Exempts, who have their 272 *l.* wages, but no recompence; only the four eldest have their 150 *l.* paid out of the Exchequer, and 50 Crowns more out of the Moneys belonging to the Prevostship of the Household: the other Exemts have that too, but no recompence.

There are 88 of his Guards, two and twenty waiting every quarter, their wages 272 *l.* 10 *sols.* When the King takes a journey, they have 60 *livres* extraordinary, and some gratuity when the King touches for the Evil.

There are two more of the Guards *de Prevot*, attending Monsieur *Le Chancelier* at the same wages with the rest.

These Guards have their embroidered Hoquetons, the ground incarnate, white, and blew, with their *Hercules Club*; their
business

business is to go up and down, and clear the House of such as are not fit to be there; to attend in case his Majesty should send them any whether, to arrest any person, and take him into Custody. There is one Trumpet, three Treasurers, which pay all his Officers as well Judicial as Military.

He makes the Taxes and Orders for Victuals, Lodgings, and such other things as are necessary for the accommodation of the Kings Train, and that either by his Lieutenants of the Long Robe (as by and by) or in their absence by the Lieutenants and Exemts of the Short.

When the King takes a journey, he commands several Merchants, Purveyors, and Artificers (who have Patents from him) to make provision of all sorts of Victuals and other necessities for his Court. They are called *priviledged*, because they have liberty to keep open Shop in any Town of the Kingdom, and enjoy several Exemptions besides. But these we shall reserve for a Chapter by themselves at the end of our relation of the Kings Household,

4. *Of the Guards de la Porte.*

The Captain of the Guards *de la Porte* is at present Monsieur *Le Marquis de Nogent*, his wages 3000 *l.* he is sworn likewise by the King, and gives the Oath to his inferiour Officers; only the four Lieutenants *de la Port* are sworn by the Grand Master of the Kings Household, their service is quarterly, and their wages 500 *l.*

Their duty is to watch at the Gate of the Court, their priviledge to wear a *Batton* below stairs all about the *Louvre*.

There are fifty of these *Gards de la Porte*, with two little Keys embroidered upon their Bandaliers, and each of them his Halbert in his hand.

They serve quarterly, their wages is 200 *l.* their recompence 400 *l.* besides which they have Wine, Bread, and Meat, at the four chief Feasts, and other Fees upon certain great days. They are one of the first and ancientest Members of the Kings Household, and for that reason they still retain their employment in the Establishment of the House.

They

They have sometimes Hoquetons like the Archers *du Grand Prevost*, only there are two Keys embroidered Salterwise upon each of their four Skirts.

From six a clock in the morning, to the same hour at night they have the Guard of all the Avenues belonging to the *Louvre*, then the *Gards du Corps* relieve them and take possession of the Gate; where they view all such as enter into the *Louvre* either in Coach or Sedan, as we shall declare hereafter.

It being the Office of the *Gards de la Porte* to admit such as have right to come into the *Louvre* in their Coach or Sedan, all the day, and the *Gards du Corps* having the same employment at night, it will not be amiss to add this, in this place.

The Order of such as have priviledge to enter into the Louvre in their Coach.

No body enters into the *Louvre* in his Coach, till the King be awake; when he is awake, besides the Coaches belonging to the King and Queens, there are only these following admitted.

First,

First, All Princes, that is to say Princes of the Blood, whether legitimate or illegitimate, and all foreign Princes?

All Princesses, with their Daughters, and all such as are allowed to have their Coaches covered with red Velvet, (or Black Velvet if they be in Mourning) and their *Housses* of Velvet besides, and all that are priviledged to sit before the Queens.

The Cardinals as Princes of the Church, are comprised in this number, and may enter.

Secondly, All Embassadors (Ordinary and Extraordinary) from Crowned Heads, that is to say from the Emperor, Kings, and from some Dukes, and some Republicques; as of late the Embassadors from *Malta*, all the Embassadors Wives that have Velvet upon their Coaches, may enter.

Thirdly, All Dukes and Peers of *France*, as well the ancient, whose Patents have been verified in Parliament, as the others that are so only by Patent and Writ, with their Ladies, if they be allowed a Stool before the Queens.

Fourthly,

Fourthly, All the Marshals of *France* and other Great Officers of the Crown, as Monsieur *Le Chancelier* and others; all their Ladies, all the Chief Officers and Ladies belonging to the Queens, that have Coaches of their own; as the Ladies of Honour, the *Chevalier d'honneur*, &c. and besides these, by particular favour there are some others, which the King allows to come in.

As all these have the privilege to enter in their Coaches, they have the same liberty in their Coaches, and can enter as they please, unless the King or Queen be either sick or asleep.

When the King is gone to Bed, all the Coaches are turned out of the *Louvre*, and Monsieurs set up.

The Maids of Honour being in the Queens Coach, enter into the *Louvre*, and the Confessors being in any of the Kings Coaches have the same liberty.

If there be any Foreign Prince, Kings, Queens, or Princesses, that have withdrawn themselves into *France*, for shelter and protection, they have the same Prerogative, and may enter in their Coach.

If the Princes, Dukes, and Peers, Marshals of *France* or their Wives, be in any other Coach besides their own, they are suffered to pass, and if their own Coach comes presently after, that enters also, and all that are in it, but the borrowed Coach is not allowed to stay in the *Louvre*, as soon as their own is come, that is immediately dismissed.

All the Coaches that come into the *Louvre*, are drawn up to the bottom of the Stairs as close as they can, according to the quality and ranks of their several Masters: For if a Princes Coach come in never so late, the Coach of a Duke and Peer is obliged to give place. They are drawn up in several Ranks one behind another.

The same Rules that are observed by the Kings Order at Court, are observed by the several Princes and Princesses in their particular Pallaces.

After the Guards within the *Louvre*, we will speak of the Guards without.

5. Of the *Gens d'Armes* of the
Kings Guard.

The Company of the *Gens d'Armes* is to consist of 200 men at Arms, serving by Quarters.

The Captain of the *Gens d'Armes*, is the King himself, the wages belonging to the place is 820*l.* a Quarter.

The Captain Lieutenant is Monsieur *Le Comte de la Salle*, his Salary is 345*l.* he receives 820*l.* as the Captains Pay, and 2700 *li.* by extraordinary allowance.

The Sub-Lieutenant is Monsieur *Le Duke de Soubize*, who is of the House of *Rohan*, his pay is 820*l.* a Quarter, and 2700 *l.* extraordinary.

The Ensign is Monsieur *Le Marquis d'Illiers d'Entragues*, his pay is 270*l.* per Quarter, and 2160 by extraordinary allowance.

Le Guidon is Monsieur *Le Comte de Broglio*, who has 270*l.* a Quarter, and 2160 *l.* extraordinary.

The Quarter-Master has 170 *li.* per Quarter, and 1200 *l.* extraordinary

The

The *Commissary* of the *Conduct* has 900 *l.* wages and 240 *l.* besides; it is his Office to muster there, to tender the Oath of Allegiance to the Officers and Soldiers of the *Gens d'Armes*. When he gives the Oath to any Officer or Trooper, the Horse and Pistols of the said Officer or Trooper, are the *Commissary's* Fee; if he be a Foot Officer, his Gorget and Sword; and when the *Commissary* himself is sworn by the Captain, he gives the Captain six Elles of Black Velvet, as his Fee.

The *Gens d'Armes* are at present 200 Horse, besides the chief and inferiour Officers and the men at arms, they have paid them quarterly 120 *l.* wages, and 150 *l.* extraordinary on their Waiting Quarters.

The places of the *Gens d'Armes* may be sold, and transfer'd as they please themselves, which is not allowed amongst the *Chevaux Legers*.

There is belonging to this Troop a *Fourrier* or Harbinger in Ordinary, an *Aumonier*, a *Chirurgion*, three Trumpets, one Kettle Drum, a *Sadler*, a *Smith*, three *Treasurers*, and a *Controler*.

The Device of their Colours or Standard, is Thunder falling from Heaven, with this Motto, *Quo jubet iratus Jupiter.*

In the Army the King has another Company of *Gens d'Armes*, and is Captain of them too, but that is not for the Guard of his Person.

6. *The Chevaux Legers of the Kings Guards.*

The Company of the *Chevaux Legers* consists likewise of 200 men besides Officers, and they serve quarterly.

The Captain is the King.

The Captain Lieutenant the Duke of *Chaunes*, Duke and Peer of *France*, and Embassador at *Rome* at his present.

The Cornet has 187 *l.* 10 sols wages, the Harbinger or Quarter-Master 125; the Commissary of the Musters, as much; The *Chevaux Legers* are mustered every two Moneths, and have 80 *l.* pay at every Muster.

There are two *Fourriers* each of them 30 *l.* a Moneth, an Aumonier or Chaplain, two Chirurgeons, one Smith, a Sadler, each of them 30 *l.* per Moneth, and a Treasurer besides.

Of

Of the Regiment of Guards.

The French Regiment of Guards consists of thirty Companies, which are called after the Names of the several Captains that command them.

The Collonel of this Regiment is the *Mareschal de Gramont*, Duke and Peer of France, and the Reversion in his Son the *Comte de Guich*.

It is to be observed, there is great difference betwixt a Captain or Lieutenant *des*, of the Guards, and a Captain or Lieutenant *aux*, in the Guards; for there are but four Captains of the Guards, and thirty in the Guards, and as many Lieutenants.

There are belonging to this Regiment one Major, two *Aides-Majors* or Adjutants, two Commissaries of the Musters, and three Treasurers; two *Marechaux de Loges des Camps Armees*, one Quarter Master, a *Prevost*, a Physitian and his assistant, and Apothecary, two Chirurgions, a Chaplain, two Drum Majors, and others. As to the wages or pay of the Captains, and other Officers, it is to

be known they have ten Musters in a year, every Muster allowing 36 dayes to a Moneth.

Each Muster every Captain receives 306*l.* every Lieutenant 110*l.* the Sub-Lieutenants each of them 90*l.* each Ensign 60*l.* two Sergeants 36*l.* six Corporals each of them 20*l.* six *Lance-pessados* each of them 18*l.* six *Moriones* and six Mousquetaires the same.

The French Regiment of Guards have alwayes the right hand of the Swisse Regiment; the French Sentinels have alwayes the right hand, when their Majesties go out or into the *Louvre*, and both Regiments are drawn into Ranks on both sides as he passes, the French Regiment hath constantly the right.

The Captains and Officers of the French Regiment, have alwayes their Gorgets guilt with Gold, but the Swisse only with silver.

The Swisse Regiment.

The Swisse Regiment contains at present but ten compleat Companies of the Swisse Guards, and but two Captains to more than half the Companies. The

The Collonel General of the Swisse Regiment is the *Comte de Soisson*, a Prince of the Blood; under whom there is a Captain-Lieutenant (who commands in his absence) and two Ensigns.

There is besides a Collonel of the Regiment, whose Captain Lieutenant commands in his absence likewise, and one Ensign.

It is to be observed, that in honour to the Cantons from whence they come, and the *Griffons* their Allies, they joyn several Captains and other Officers in one Company, the number of men coming out of some Cantons, not being sufficient to make a compleat Company, so as besides the Companies under the General and the Collonel, there are 13 Captains, 11 Lieutenants, 11 Ensigns, two Majors, one Commissary *a la Conduite*, two Commissaries of the Musters for the 12 Companies, one Quarter-Master and his Assistant, an Interpreter, a Chaplain, and a Physician.

Their Officers of Justice.

There is moreover belonging to this Regiment one Grand Judge, two *Grand Prevosts*, one Secretary or *Clerk*, the Judges of every Company, the *Petits Prevosts*, twenty Archers belonging to the Grand Judge, and one Marshal or Executioner.

There are also three Treasurers belonging to this Regiment, and four Controllers.

Every Captain receives monethly for the full pay of his Company and Officers 4202 *l.* 2 *sols*, for the Collonels Table 400 Crowns a Moneth, each Crown being 58 *sols*; and for the Officers of Justice 800 *l.* 8 *sols* Monethly.

All the Soldiers of the Swisse and French Regiments, are obliged to stand to their Arms, and put themselves in two Ranks, from the Draw-Bridge, the French on the right hand, and the Swisse on the left, as oft as the King or Queen go in or out; the Captains are at the Head of their Companies, and the Swisse Captain puts on his Back and Breast.

The

The Captains of the French and Swisse Guards, which are then upon duty, or in their absence one of their Officers, is to attend every night for the word; he repairs first to the Collonel General of the Foot (if he be a French Captain) to know if he will wait upon the King for it himself (if a Swisse Captain) he goes to the Collonel General of the Swisses) if they go, he attends for their Order when they come back; if not, he waits himself upon the King, and having received the Word, he acquaints the General first, and then the rest of the Officers which are concerned to know it.

When any Soldier (off of the Guards) either of the French or Swisse Regiments desires to come into the *Louvre*, he is bound to leave his Bandeliers with the Sentinel at the Gate.

8. *The Musquetaires of the Kings Guard.*

There are two Companies of Musquetaires on Horsback; the first Company which were formerly called, *Les Grands Musquetaires*, are two hundred and fif-

ty, and the second Company consisting of the same number, were lately under the command of the *Cardinal Mazarin*.

1. *Of the first Company of the Musquetaires.*

In the First Company the Officers are the Captain *THE KING*, the Captain Lieutenant Monsieur d' *Artagnan*, a Sub-Lieutenant, 200*l.* per Moneth, an Ensign 150, a Cornet 150*l.* six Quarter-Masters 75, a Commissary, 4 Brigadiers, 21 *crowns* each of them a Moneth, 12 Sub-Brigadiers, &c.

The number of the Mousquetairs is two hundred and fifty, two hundred at 20 *crowns* a Moneth, after the rate of 40 *sols* a day, and the other (upon a new Role) but half, viz. 10 *crowns*, at 20 *sols* a day.

The little Officers which follow, have but 15 *crowns* a Moneth, or 30 *sols* per diem.

Three

Three Fouriers.
Six Drummers.
Four Haut-Boys or Pipers.
One Chaplain.
One Chirurgeon.
One Apothecary.
One Smith.
One Sadler.
One Gunsmith.
And a Pay-Master.

When these Musquetaires are upon duty , and have the Guard at the *Louvre* , they have the *Court Boudge* as the rest.

Every night the Captain Lieutenant, the Sub-Lieutenant , or some other Officer of the Musquetaires , waits upon the King to receive his Orders, and to know if his Majesty goes not abroad the next day; which they immediately give notice of to the rest of the Officers.

2. *The Second Company of the
Musquetaires.*

The Officers of this Company are the Captain *THE KING*, the Captain Lieutenant, the Sub-Lieutenant, the Ensign, a Cornet, six Quarter-Masters, four Brigadiers, twelve Sub-Brigadiers.

This Company consists likewise of 200 Musquetaires with the same pay as the former.

The *Petits Officiers* are six Trumpeters, four Haut-bois, a Chaplain, a Chirurgion, a Smith, a Treasurer, &c. as the other.

The only discriminating difference betwixt these two Companies is this, the first is mounted upon white horses, and the second upon black.

9. *The 100 Gentlemen Pensioners or au
bec de Corbin.*

At the first Institution they were but a hundred, and call'd ordinarily *les Gentil-hommes au bec de Corbin* from the Pole-axe or Weapon they carried in their

their hand, and were formerly esteem'd the most sure and honourable part of the Guards, but since that time they have had another hundred added to them, and each hundred its Captain and Lieutenant, and though for the Reigns of several Kings, their number has been two hundred, yet they retain their old Title, and are still called, *Les Cent Gentil-hommes*.

Upon all great Ceremonies they march before the King, by two and two, their Swords by their Sides, and their *becs de Corbin*, or Curtle-axes in their hands. They have their Functions, at the Kings Coronation, or Marriage, and of late at the Installment of Knights; six of them marching two and two before the King into the very Quire of the Chappel; the other on both sides of the Knights.

Tis their duty in battail to keep near to the King.

The Captain of the first call'd the ancient Company of the Gentlemen of the household is the *Marquis de Lauzun*. The Captain of the other Company is the *Marechal de Humiers*. They have each of them their Lieutenant, Ensign and inferior officers.

The

*The design of the ensuing part of the
first book.*

In the precedent Chapters of the Officers of the Kings household, after the Grand Aumonier, who is the first, we have plac'd the three Grand Officers, (which are never parted) The *Grand Maitre*, the Grand Chamberlain, and the *Grand Escuier*.

After them follow the Captaines of the *Gards du Corps*, and others, and all the companies of the Kings Gards.

This method and disposition appears thus far unconfused but I am afraid, for the future, it will not be so exact: however, I hope, it will not be improper to insert the officers of the whole Household, or of the whole Court (which are still behind, in this place: and having before placed the Ecclesiastical officers immediately waiting upon the Kings person in the first place; I shall put the Ecclesiastical Officers belonging to the whole Court, in the front amongst these (as the Chaplaines, and Confessors) and I hope without any absurdity:

After

After them the 5 Offices in Common, and their dependancys, which provide meat and drink for the family.

After them the Barbers, and Chirurgeons which depend upon the first Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber.

The *Grand Marechal de Logis*, or harbinger, who appoints *gists* and quarters for the whole Court, when the King is upon the march.

The *Judge de la Cour*, and his Majestys retinue.

The Grand Master of the Cerimonies, who orders and disposes the several Officers of the Court into their proper places and ranks, upon all publique Solemnities.

The Surveyer of the Kings buildings: the Treasurers, the Merchants, and privileged Artificers: but before the two last we shall place the *Grand Veneur*, the *Grand Fauconier*, and the *Grand Lovetiere*, after whom we will reassume our discourse of the Treasurers and Merchants and conclude our first Book.

Officers belonging to the Court and the whole household of the King.

CHAP. VI.

Ecclesiastical Officers of the Kings Household.

THe Ecclesiastical Officers of the Household are five Aumoniers and Chaplains called in the Establishment, *Aumoniers de S. Roch*, and in their Patents, *Aumoniers and Chapelaines de la Maison du Roy au titre de S. Roch*. they serve six Months, viz. from Januarie 3, and from July two.

For their allowance they have a penny out of every liver paid to any of the Officers which have their diet in the Kings House, which amounts to each 33¹/. they say grace before and after meat, at the Tables of the *Grand Maitre*, and the *Maitre d' hostel*, alwayes standing at the upper end of the Table.

There is likewise a Confessor in Common, with an Exhibition of 300^l.

CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Officers in Common.

BESIDES the Goblet, and the *Cuisine-Bouche*, which belong peculiarly to the Kings own Mouth: there are five Officers in Common, that furnish all the Officers which have boudg at Court with meat and drink.

The *Paniterie-Commun* is the third of the seven offices: It has thirteen cheifs at 400 *l.* twelve *Aides* or assistants, 300 *l.* six Yeomen waiting by six Months 600 *l.* two *Lavandiers* 200.

The *Echansonerie Commun* has twenty chiefs at 400 *l.* twelve *Aides* 300 *l.* one Master of the Cellars 400 *l.* two Yeomen of the bottles, they wait also by six Months, and have 600 *l.* a piece wages.

The *Cuisine-Commun* has Twelve *E-scuers* 400 *l.* Eight Master Cooks 400 *l.* twelve Roasters 400 *l.* four officers for the Common Pastery, 300 *l.* twelve Children

Children of the Kitchin : waiting by six Months 300*l*. Twelve Porters 300*l*. two *Verduriers* or officers that furnish the green herbs 200*l*. two keepers of the Vessails 600*l*. Eight Ushers of the Chamberlains 300*l*. three yeomen of the Ambry serving by 4 months 600*l*. Two yeomen of the Spits 600*l*. Two *Falotiers* belonging to the lights 75*l*. two *Port Tables-Common* 200*l*. three *Lavandiers* (which are the same that belong to the *bouche*) 300*l*.

When the Court is Marching, the house whereever the *Cuisin-Commune* is quarter'd has a fee of 32 sols *per diem*, allow'd by ancient Custome, besides a certain quantity of Meat and bread, and a bottle of wine.

The *fruitery-Common* has 12 heads, 400*l*. Twelve *Aides* 300*l*. 4. yeomen waiting by 6 months 600*l*.

The Fouriere, whose office it is to furnish out wood for the Kings household has twenty chiefs or clerks of the Wood-yard at 400*l*. sixteen *Aides* 300*l*. one officer to deliver out the wood, one Porter and three boyes of the Office to carry it to the Chambers.

The

The *Porte-Tables* du Roy, and those which belong to the Common, belong to the *Fouriere*, and have their Table there.

The *Porte-Table du Roy* gives him his Chair also.

There belong to the *Fouriere*, a joyner also, and two *Port-chairs d'affaires*: besides several boyes, as in all the other offices.

The officers of these seven offices wear their swords in the *Louvre*, and elsewhere, having a priviledge to wait with them by their sides.

These 5 Offices in Common, consist of several Chiefs, Aids, and Groomes or Yeomen, The *Panitery* gives out the bread, the *Echanfouary* the Wine, the Kitchen the Meat, the *Verduriers* the herbs and vineger, the *Falotiers* set up candles upon all the stairs and by-places of the Louvres, the *Fruiterie* delivers out the fruit for the Tables, and all the tapers and candles for the household: The *Fouriere*, or wood-yard, the Wood.

Besides these seven offices, there is a Kitchen establisht in Sept. 1664. to serve the first Table of *Mons. le Grand Maitre*, and *Mons. le grand Chambellan*, in which there

164 *The Present State*

there are four Ecuyers or Clerks, serving 2 every six months, their wages 500 l. a piece, paid out of the Treasurers chamber.

Other Officers belonging to the seven Offices.

The Captain of the Wagons, who when the Court marches, has the conduct of all the waggons belonging to the seven offices, which are driven by his servants.

To the Rank of the seven offices, we may add, the Purveyers, and *Merchants fournissans*, which are bakers, wine-merchants, linnen-merchants and others, they are obliged to furnish the Kings family with all things that are necessary, and if they refuse to supply them with Victuals or any thing else, at the usual rates, the chief officers of the several Offices may buy them elsewhere, and defalk the mony upon their accompts.

Offices erected in the year 1667. and paid
out of the Chamber aux deniers.

A steward of the house, to order the
Grand Maitre, 1200*l.* A steward of the
house for the Table of the *Grand Cham-*
berlane 600*l.* A Butler belonging to the
Grand Chamberlain, who makes, and
keeps, the strong-waters, 600*l.*

A *Waggon-master* of the Kings Equipage
who receives orders from the *Bureau*,
and communicates them to the Captains
of the Waggon, and has when the King
marches 100*l.* a month. And when he is
at *Paris* but fifty

An *Aide* to the *Waggon master* who has
25*l.* per mens. when the King is in *Paris*,
and 50. when he is in the field.

A keeper of his Majesties Tents, and all
the Tents for the Court, his wages 50*l.*
a Month in *Paris*, and 100*l.* when the
King is abroad.

A keeper of the Tent, belonging to
his Majesties Courts, Kitchens, and stables,
50*l.* per mens. at *Paris*, and 100*l.* in the
field.

Four Barbers Chyrurgeons in common
who

who are sworn by the first Gentleman of the Chamber, their wages is 200 l. and 150 for dressing the pages of the Chamber upon occasion, when the Children *de la Cene* are brought to the King, tis their duty to shave them, and make clean their feet.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Grand Mareschal de Logis, the Marshals, and Fouriers des Logis, and of the Captain of the Guides.

THE *Grand Marsechal des Logis* or Knight Harbinger is the *Comte de Fronlle*, a Knight of the Kings Orders: He is allowed 3000 l. wages, and a Table: when the King marches he has two pistols a day, which makes 600 l. besides other perquisites: His office is to attend his Majesties orders for the Gifts and Quarters of the Court, and to derive them to the Harbingers under him.

There

There are twelve Harbingers under him, with 800 l. wages, and 400 recompence. They are sworn by the grand Marechal de Logis, in the same manner with the *Fourriers*: when the King is out of *Paris*, they have each of them one pistol a day, which is 300 l. a month.

There are four *Fourriers du Corps* 300 l. wages, 300 l. recompence, and 180 l. extraordinary allowance.

The *Fourriers du Corps* have power to go along with the Harbingers, and set their marks upon the doors of the Kings appartement.

There are forty *Fourriers* in Ordinary, waiting ten every Quarter, their wages is 240 l. 120 Recompence. and 150 extraordinary. When the Court marches, besides the ten that are in waiting, they usually take six from the other Quarters to assist them. Who are paid 50 crowns a month to each of them for their pains extraordinary.

The *Fourriers* or Harbingers of the Princes, and the *Chancellary*, as also the servants sent for that purpose by the Dukes and Peers, and Marshalls of France, receive the Tickets for their Quarters, from
the

the *Marechaux des logis*, and *Fourriers* in Ordinary, belonging to the Kings Household.

The *Marechaux des Logis*, are reputed of the body of *Gen d' armerie* having been formerly taken out of the Companies of the *Gens d' armes*, at the Seidge of *Corbei*, when he commanded all his servants, viz. the *Arriere ban* of his household to attend, having disposed them into several troopes, he incorporated the Harbingers with the *Gens d' armes*, and the *Fourriers* with his Company of Musketiers.

The number of the *Gens d' Armes* drawn out of the ancient Companies, was sent before to take up Quarters, for his Majesty and the Troops which attended him : And at present the *Marechaux des Logis*, in the absence of the grand *Marf hal des logis*, give tickets for the quarters as well of the *gards du Corps*, *Gens d' armes*, *Chevaux legers*, *Suisses*, *Musquetteers*, and *Regiments des Gards*, as all other troops whatever in his Majesties Train, appointing them also which road they are to march when the King is in the field.

The

The *Mareschaux des Logis* are the same in France, that the Quarter-Masters are in Germany, and arrive sometimes at the highest preferments in the Army.

The *Mareschaux des Logis* were all of them formerly *Mareschaux des Camps* and Armies, the same persons that took up lodgings for the Court taking up quarters for the Army: and there are some still living that have done it: but the last King was pleased to select some of them, and constitute them *Mareschaux des Camps* and Armies, and to distinguish them by that name. Nevertheless the *Mareschaux des logis* belonging to the Court have their employments in the Armyes, in the Absence of the *Mareschaux de Camps*, or when their Number is not sufficient to provide for so great an Army, as many times his Majesty has in the field: when the King is there in person, all the troopes that ly in his Majesties Quarters, are Cantonniz'd, and disposed by the *Mareschaux des logis*.

By ancient Custome the Kings Fouriers

riers only have power to mark out the Kings Lodgings with white chalk, the Princes and others with yallow, but with this difference also, the Kings Quarters were markt, on the street doors, and the Princes and the other Officers of the Court, on the doors of their Chambers, or other rooms within the house.

The Order observed in Quartering.

In the Army the first Quuarter is taken up for the King (if he be there) in his absence for the General after whom the *Mareschaux de France* have their choice: if there be two Mareschaux de France, he that commands that day or week has the Election, for sometimes by agreement, they command in that manner if there be more Mareschaux then two, and without any Command, in that Case, they choose by Seniority: After them provision is made for the Dukes and Peers, for in the Army, they always come after the *Mareschaux de France*.

In the March of the Court, when their Majesties are lodged, the next provision is for the Princes and Princesses, then the Dukes

Dukes and Peers, after them the Marfchaux de France, the four Secretaries, and the grand Prevost, close up the ranks: The Chancellor is lodged next the Princes, and a peculiar mark set upon his door: besides these, there are the *prefe- rez*, which are the Grand Officers necessary for the Kings Service, as the Captain of the Gards, the first Gentleman of the Chamber, the Grand Chamberlain and others, but his Majesty having not yet decided their Ranks and Precedences, it will be no easie matter to describe them in order, and therefore we shall speak of them no further.

When any forrein Prince or Princess arrives in this Kingdome, the King sends some of his Harbingers or Fouriers to attend them, and take up their Quarters whereever they lye.

Of the Captain des Guides.

The Captain General of the Guides for his Majesties Conduct when he travails, has upon the Establishment 2000 l. viz. 500 l. a quarter paid by the Treasurers of the household, 300 l. for Liveries in

the great Stables, and 800 l. more for liveryes for four Guides belonging to his Majesties Train: When the Court is upon a journey, he has 600 l per month more, and when it lyes still at any of the Kings houses 300 l.

When the King travels in the Countrey, it is the Captain of the Guides duty to keep always by the boot of the Coach, that if his Majesty desires to know the names of any Villages, Citys or Castles upon the way, he may be ready to inform him: he has alwayes two Guides on horseback, in the Kings Liveries which march at the head of the *Chevaux legers*: if he be at any charge about repairing the wayes by which his Majesty is to pass: he is paid it again out of the Exchequer.

Least the Officers of the Goblet, and the *bouch*, should fail the King at the place where he eates, the Captain of the Guides gives them notice in what place upon the road he intendsto dine.

He has a power of appointing a Guide in every great Town in *France*, who having received their warrants or certificates from him, are admitted by the *Mar-*
reschals

eschals *de France*, do wear the Kings Livery, and are Exempts from all the duties of a Soldier.

The Captain of the Guides is sworn by the Constable, and when there is no Constable, by the first Marechal of *France*.

CHAP. IX.

Of the Judge of his Majestys Court, and Equipage, which is the Prevost de l'Hostel, Grand Prevot de France.

Mons. le Prevot de l'hostel, Grand Prevot de France is not only the Ordinarie Judge in his Majesties family, but the most ancient of all the Judges of the Kingdome; there having been no King without a person of that qualification in his Court, that office may be said to be as ancient as the Monarchy it self

The Provost de l'hostel, judges in all matters civil or criminal arising amongst the officers themselves, or wherein any of them are concern'd either within or without the Verge of the Court.

It is he that puts to the Seals, makes Inventories, and performs all acts of Justice within the *Louvre*, and all other of the Kings houses within fourteen Leagues of *Paris*, as was determined by a Contradictory decree of the Councell, the 25 of *March* 1650. granted in favour of the Officers of the *Prevot de l'hostel*, against the Officers of the *Chastelet*. He can take cognisance likewise of all the Crimes or particular delinquencies committed by or against any of the Kings servants or followers within the said distance, he punishes Vagabonds and others, with the concurrence of the rest of the Prevots.

He sets the rates of victuals for the Kings train, approves the *Gifts* and *Quarters*, and several other things necessary for the Policy and regulation of the family, Either by himself, or by his Lieutenants of the long Robe: in their absence, by the Lieutenants and Exempts of

of the short Robe, who are obliged to take the officers or principal Inhabitants of the Towns along with them, what ever they do.

When the King takes a journey, he commands a good number of Merchants and other Tradesmen necessary for furnishing his train with meat and drink, &c. which are called *Privilegiez*, because they have a priviledge of keeping their shops open at *Paris* or elsewhere, and injoy many Exemptions besides.

The Officers of Judicature belonging to the Prevot d' hostel.

There are two Lieutenants under the *Prevot d' hostel*, who upon the Nomination of the Grand Prevot, have their allowance from the King, are received and sworn by the Grand Council.

One is *Lieutenant General*, and has power in all Causes, Criminal, and civil, his wages is 400 l. and his recompence 600 l.

Eight months he exercises his Jurisdiction in the Court, the other four he holds his Seat of Jurisdiction of the Pro-

voftship in *Paris*, in the Chamber of the Grand council, especially if the King be abroad, and the Grand Council at *Paris*.

The other is *Lieutenant particulier* in Criminal, and Civil causes, his wages and recompence the same.

He ferves four months in the Court, the other eight he executes the office of the Provostship in *Paris* (when the Lieutenant General is attending in Court) in all things concerning the Officers of the houthould, the Priviledged Merchants and others: so as there are alwayes seats of Justice under the Grand Prevost, one at *Paris*, and the other where-ever the Court goes.

There is a *Procureur du Roy*, who has 400 l. wages, and 600 l. recompence, he ferves all the year, and is allowed a substitute.

There is likewise a Principal Secretary of Civil, and Criminal affairs, his wages 104 l. and 400 l. recompence, he has two Clerks under him, who have a right to wear the robe and bonet at all hearings.

There are also two Officers of information

mation under the Lieftenant of the short Robe who (when the King is abroad) are obliged to bring in their informations and Prisoners to be interrogated by the Lieftenants of the long Robe, and in their absence by the Lieftenants and *Ex-emts* of the short Robe, who alone have power to manage the process in the Kings family and Quarters.

All these officers aforesaid have their diet in the Kings house, and at the four chief feasts have their meat, bread and wine, besides other Fees upon other particular dayes.

There are twelve *Procureurs postulans* belonging to the said Prevostship de l'*h^ostel*.

There is also a chief Usher, and twelve others, who are exempt from all Taxes, subsidies and Loans, and enjoy the same priviledges with the rest of the Officers which are tabled at Court.

There are also two Notaries following the Court, and one Marshal, or Executioner of Criminal judgment.

The jurisdiction of the *Prevot de l'^ho-
stel*, is the ordinary Justice of the Kings household, for which reason the Provosts
Court

Court has been alwayes from its first Establishment kept in the *Louvre*, that the Officers of his Majesty, and all persons of his Train, having their proper and natural judge in the Kings house might not not be taken off, by their applications else where, or diverted from his Majesties service.

For some years since the place where the Prevost sat, being taken up by the Queen Mother, his Court was remov'd to the *Fort l' Eveque*. At present the officers of the Prevot have their Auditory in the Chamber of the Grand Council. They have their Hall of Audiences, their Council Chamber, their Registry for matters Civil, and Criminals, and office *de Huishiers*.

By an Order of the 8th of Sept. 1658. his Majesty declared he would have the Court of the *Prevost de l'hostel* kept again in the *Louvre*, and that a place should be be markt out, and assigned to that purpose.

They have hearings three times in a week, Tuesdays, Thursdays, & Saterdays; their pleadings are managed by the *pro-cureurs* or Councillours, as in other Courts

Courts, but with more brevity and conciseness in Civil matters, an appeal lyes to the grand Council, but in Criminal the Provost de l' hostel is Sovereign judg with the assistance of the Masters of requests.

This Court being erected in their favour, the officers of the household, and all persons depending upon it, have a privilege of bringing all their affairs thither, before the Masters of the Requests *du palis*, or the Masters of Requests de l' hostel or before the *Prevot de l' hostel*: They may lay their actions in the said Court without a *Committimus* by virtue of a Commission had in the Registry.

Besides the Officers before named, there are twelve Exemts belonging to the Prevosts Court, which were forgot amongst the officers of the short Robe.

CHAR

CHAP. X.

Of the Grand Master of the Ceremonies, his Aides, and Officers for introducing Ambassadors.

THE Grand Master of the Ceremonies is at present the *Vicomte de Bridier*, His Salary is 3000 l. and he is sworn into the office by the Grand Master of the house.

Next to him there is a Master of the Ceremonies, sworn likewise by the grand Master of the house, and has a Salary of 2000 l. besides whom, there is an *Aide de Ceremonies* with 600 l. who is sworn by the Grand Master also.

The Grand Master, Master, and Aide doe exercise their Functions at all Royal Solemnities, each of them with a *baton* in his hand, covered over with black Velvet, with Ivory at both ends.

At

At Coronations, Meetings of the Estates, Christnings, Marriages of the King, receptions of Embassadors, Ordinary or Extraordinary, Obsequies, or funeral Pumps for any King, Queen, Prince, or Princes, they are alwayes present, ordering all things, and giving directions, especially in matters of place and precedence. They have their several habits, as the Ceremonies are several.

When the Grand Master, the Master, or the *Aide des Ceremonies* carries a Message from the King, to any Sovereign Court, they take their place amongst the Council; Yet with this difference, the Grand Master has alwayes one of the Council below him: but the Master of the Ceremonies, and the Aide take their places beneath them all: being set, the Premier President having given the sign, he delivers his Message covered, and sitting with his *baton de Ceremonies* in his hand.

When any Ambassador comes to Audience, the Master of the Ceremonies gives notice of it to the *Gards du Corps*, and the 100 Swiss: when he is admitted

ted into the Court of the *Louvre*, his Coach drives to the foot of the great Stairs, where the grand Master, or the Master of the Ceremonies receive him, and placing himself on his right hand, and the Introducer on his left, they go up the stairs together conducting him to the door of the Hall, where the French Guards or Swiss are drawn up: At this place the Grand Master, or Master, resigns his place to the Captain of the Guard, and goes before, himself, to give notice to the King:

There are two Conductors or Introducers of Ambassadors, serving by six months, with Salaries of 600 *l.* each. and a third, which serves all the year at 1200 *l.* which three are sworn by the Grand Master of the house.

They receive, and introduce into the Kings Chamber, all the Princes, Princesses, Ambassadors Extraordinary, or Ordinary, all Envoyes, Residents, Agents, Deputies from foreign parts, and all persons of publique Character and qualification, which come to have their Audience at the *Louvre*.

CHAP. XI.

The Chief Surveyor of the Buildings, the Inferiour Surveyours, Architects, and other Officers, of the Kings houses,

THe Super-Intendant, or Surveyor General, is at Present Mons. *Colbert*, who has inspection over all the houses, Gardens, and householdstuff, belonging to his Majesty, as likewise over the Arts and Manufactures of *France*.

There are four Surveyors of the buildings serving annually for 6000 l.

Three Controulers of the buildings, wages 5500 l.

Three Treasurers.

of

*Of the Louvre and other houses of the
Kings.*

It is called the *Louvre* as some imagine, from *l'œuvre* by way of Excellency, as being the best piece of Architecture formerly: The *Old Louvre* was built by *Philip* the great, in the year 1214, of which there remains nothing now, but the Tower in the middle of the Court: the greatest part of which was demolished by *Francis*, because it hindered the prospect of the house.

In the year 1364. this Castle was repaired and enlarged, and there are some marks of it to be seen at this day.

In the year 1545. *Francis* the I. began the great Hall in the *Louvre*, but it was not finished till the year 1548. in the time of *Henry* the II.

Charles the IX. and *Henry* the III. continued building there, but it was *Henry* VIII. which built the long Galleries that go to the *Tuileries*, as also the Gallery of Pictures, which was burnt the 6 of *February* 1661, and did some prejudice to the Galleries by the waterside.

That

That Appartment that is over against the *Tuilleries*, was built by *Catharine de Medicis* in the year 1564.

The other side of the Court of the ancient *Louvre*, on the right hand as you come in, was built by *Lewis* the XIII. and all the building from the great *Dome* in the middle, in which the *Council des Finances* sits, &c.

The two sides of the *Louvre* that remain unbuilt, are begun and designed to be finished by the present King *Lewis* the XIV. he has rebuilt the *Dome* at the Corner of his Chamber and the Gallery of Pictures, and made it much larger than it was before; he has rebuilt the *Tuilleries* also; and is continually at work, in the first Court of the *Louvre*, about the Portal and other apartments.

There belongs to the castle of the *Louvre*, as to the rest of the Royal houses, a Captain whose name is *Monf. Seguin*, and his wages 1200 l. *per annum*, out of the Receipts of *Paris*.

His Lieftenant 400l. upon the Receipt of *Paris* likewise, both sworn by the Chancellour.

A *Concierge* or keeper of the Castle the
120 l. wages out of the Demains of the
City.

A Keeper of the lower Court of the
Louvre 400 l. wages out of the General
receipt of *Paris*.

A Gardiner.

Four *Morte-payes* or Guards at 90 l. pre
wages, out of the General Receipt like- Pa
wise, which wear the Kings Colours, be-
sides porters, and a Clock-keeper, which de
have their pay, and priviledges as the C
rest. w

There is a Chaplain also whose office
is to say Mass in the *Louvre*.

The Captain of the *Tuilleries*, is Mons.
le Marquese de Congis.

Two House-keepers.

One Gardiner in Ordinary, and one
designer.

*Captains of other of the Royal houses
within and about Paris.*

Of *Madrid*, The Captain of the Ca-
stle, of the chases *de la Varenne du Lou-
vre*, and of the wood of *Boulogne* is
Mons. *de Marcilly*, in the absence of
the

the *Mareschal de Schnlemburg.*

A Lieutenant General of the chases,

A Lieftenant under him.

A Procureur du Roy.

A Sub-lieftenant general.

An Exemt.

Thirty Guards both horse and foot, to preserve the Game six Leagues round of Paris.

Of *St. Germain en Laye*, The Count de Lude, is Captain there, and has the Command of the Parks, Forrests, &c. with a Salarie of 1200 l. payable by the treasurers *des Chasses*.

A Lieutenant payable 600 l. out of the same, and under lieutenant 300 l. and a Secretary to the Captainship.

The Old Castle in *St. Germans in Laye*, Henry Soulagre is House-keeper, keeper of the Wardrobe, and Clock, his wages 400 l. from the Treasurers for building. One Chaplain and two Clerks, 2400 l. for them all.

One Porter 100 l. paid by the Treasurers for the buildings.

Twelve Morte-payes or ordinary Guards 60 l. paid by the Treasurers of the Game. Two Gardiners.

The

The New Castle of St. Germans,
House-keeper, a Wardrobe-keeper 500
each from the Treasurers of the build-
dings.

One keeper of the Old Volary 1455
out of the Exchequer. A keeper of the
New Volery 1455 l. Two Porters 100 l.
out of the Treasury for the buildings.

A Surveyor of the *Grotto's* of St. Ger-
mains, 3600 l.

A Gardiner of the *Parterres*, and *Ce-
lines* 700 l.

A Gardiner of the Garden next the
Park, 400 l.

A keeper of the Bowling-green 900 l.

A keeper of the Park, 240 l.

A Painter, 200 l. a Carpenter, a Joy-
ner, a Lock-smith, and a Mason, each 30 l.

A Keeper of the Dog-kennel 240 l.

A keeper of the Tennis Court, who
has lodgings but no wages.

A keeper of the *Chancellery*, 400 l. a
keeper of the little Stables 400 l.

Of Fountain Bleau, The Captain of the
Castle and Chaces is Mons. *le Marquess
de St. Herem*, with a Lieutenant of the
Castle and Chases under him.

Of Compeign. The *Mareschal d' Hun-*
niers.

Of Vincenne. *Monf. le duc de Maza-*
ini.

Of Versailles. The Surveyor of the
 Parks, houses and Seigniories is *Monf.*
Blouin, first Valet de Chambre.

Of Monceaux. The Duke de Tremes.

There is also an Intendant or Survey-
 or of the Devises, and inscriptions in any
 of those houses, an office of good repu-
 tation in the time of *Francis the I.*: and
 begins to reassume its lusture again in the
 person of the *Sieur de Fountaine*, who
 has 1800 l. Salary out of the Kings Treas-
 ury.

In his Patent he is stiled Intendant of
 the Inscriptions in all the royal buildings,
 of all the inventions of Trophies, designs
 of Painting, Emblems, devises, descripti-
 ons and other decorations in the Kings
 Chambers, Closets, Galleries, Gardens,
 and houses, as also of all such as shall be
 set up upon any *Portico*, triumphal Arch,
 or other Pagiantries, when his Majesty
 enters into any of his great Towns, or on
 other occasion whatsoever.

CHAPT. XII.

Of the Secretaries of the household, and of the Treasurers which pay all the Officers that belong to it.

THe Secretary of the household is *Monfieur Colbert*. his Salary as Secretary of the household is 3000 l. and as secretary of the Chamber 1200 l. as the rest of the Secretaries of Estate have : he has several Clerks, and other officers under him.

The three offices of Treasurers of the Exchequer, are at present executed by one person under the Title of *Keeper of the Royal Treasure*. It is he delivers the money to all the Treasurers of the Household.

The four officers of Treasurer of the Kings Offerings, Almes, and devotions, are possess now but by two, and they have no Controulers.

There

There are three Treasurers General of the Kings household, they serve by years. take their oaths of fidelity in the Chamber of accompts, and have three Controulers belonging to them.

The four Offices of the Treasurers, of the Kings lesser recreations, who received Monthly for his smaller divertisements 12000*l.* and sometimes 17155*l.* are now executed by one.

The Treasurers of the *Argentery* which were formerly four, are reduc'd at present to two: They pay for the Kings clothes, and Movables, and the habits of several officers of the house: there are Surveyors, and Controulers general of the *Argentery*, and the *Menus*, all of them sworn by the Master of the *Chancellery*.

There are two Treasurers of the Stables at present who have united and ingrossed the four Offices which were formerly. They pay the Expences of the Stables, and all the Officers that belong to it, under whom there is one Controller of the Stables.

There are four Treasurers in each Company of the *Gards du Corps*, which
make

make twelve in all. Three Treasurers of the 100 Swiss.

Three Treasurers of the Prevostship d' *hostel*.

Three Treasurers and their Controulers in the French Regiment of Guards.

Three Treasurers in the Regiment of Swisses.

Three Treasurers for the *Gens d'Armes*.

Three for the other Companies, as the *Chevaux legers*, the *grand and petit Musquetairs*, and the Gentlemen pensioners called *au bec du Corbin*.

Three Treasurers for hunting or the Kings Sports.

Three Tresurers for his buildings.

The Treasurers of War in Ordinary and Extraordinary, and their Controulers.

These Treasurers receive their Monys monthly out of the Exchequer, only the Treasurers of the *Guards du Corps* receive theirs from week to week, and for assignations they are paid but once a year.

It is to be observed the wages and allowances of the Officers, are inviolable

ble, and not to be seiz'd or stopp't in the hands of the Treasurers, upon any occasion, as has been determined by several decrees, and one of the Privie Council, the 5 of *June* 1657.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the Kings Sports or Pleasures.

IT is remarkable that in the Establishment of the household in lieu of the great Officers for the game, there is no mention but of Huntsmen, Faulkoners for the field, and brook, wolf-hunters, and such other necessary Officers for the Chase.

Formerly the King made two solemn huntings in a year, which was at the rising of the Parliament, which in those times sat but twice in a twelve Month.

ARTICLE I.

Of the Grand Veneur.

Lewis de Rohan, *Prince de Guimene, duke of Montbazou, Peer of France, and Knight of the Orders*, is in the present possession of that office, and his Son Monsieur de Rohan has the reversion: his wages upon the Establishment is 1200 l. he is sworn by his Majesty, and payes all the officers their wages which belong to the hunt.

He was anciently called the *Grand Forester*, and has a Superintendancy over the *premier Grand Veneur*, four Lieutenants serving quarterly, with each of them 1000 l. wages, forty two Gentlemen of the Venery at 300 l. ten waiting every quarter.

There are also several *Valets de Chiens*, and of the blood-hounds, besides other *Valets* serving by quarters, Harbingers, Pages, Smiths, Chirurgeons, Hunters of the dogs, and such as have the care of them when they are mad.

There is a Kennel of Scotch hounds
also

also, and another of *Harriers*:

For the toiles, and nets belonging to the sports, there are the menders and *Fou-riers* of the nets, the *Waggoniers*, and *Archers* belonging to the said Nets, to the *Fleet hounds*, and the deep mouthed *Harriers*.

There are four *Treasurers* for the hunt, several *Porte-Arquebusses* that carry the *Kings* guns, and charge them for him, when he goes a hunting, they serve two and two, by six months at a time.

When the King goes a hunting, the *Captaines* of the several *Kennels* present the *Baton* or wand to the *Grand Veneur*, who presents it the King: when a Stag or any other game is killed, the *Pricker* cuts off the foot, and gives it the Captain, the Captain to the *grand Veneur*, and he to his Majesty.

Under the *grand Veneur*, there are several other *Captaines* of *Chases*, *Forrests*, and *Warrens*, as the Captain of the *Varenne de la Louvre*, of the Wood of *Boulongne*, and the Castle of *Madrid* (within three Miles of *Paris*) of the *Varenne de Saint Germain en lay*, and of the plains de *long boyau*, &c. amounting in all to about

30. The officers of the Kings *Venerie*, have the same immunities and privileges, with the Officers that are tabled in the Kings household.

ARTICLE 2.

Of the Grand Faulkoner.

The *Comte des mares*, &c. is grand Faulkoner at present, for his Ordinary wages he has 1200 l. and for his Table and disbursements 3000 l. for his wages and the charges of the Hawks for the Crow 5423 l. for Jess, Lewers, Gloves, hoods, bells, vervels and other necessities 3000 l.

He has the Oversight over all the Faulkoners belonging to the King, he is sworn by his Majesty, disposes of all vacancies by death, confirms resignations, he supplyes, and overlooks all officers employed by the Establishment of the Faulkonerie, in his Commissions, the Keepers of several forrests and chases, and deposes such persons as he thinks fit, for preservation of the Game, and destroying all vermin and birds of Prey: all *France* throughout.

All Merchants of Hawks, French or strangers, are obliged befor they put any of them off, to bring them to the grand Faulkonier, that he may choose and select such of them, as he judges useful for his Majesties recreations, and afterwards give them licence to sell the rest.

If the King, being in the field, has a desire to fly a hawk himself, the chief Faulkonier presents it to the Grand Faulkonier, and he sets it upon the Kings fist, and when any quarry is killed, the Pricker puls off the head, gives it to the grand Faulkonier, and he presents it to the King.

*The severall flights belonging to the Kings
Faulconery.*

There are two flights at the Kite, to which there belongs a chief or Captain, who for his own, and his Officers wages, all necessaries for those two flights, and for buying of Hawks is allowed upon the Establishment 7614 l. 10 sols.

One flight for the Heron, whose principal officer, for his own wages, and his inferiours receives annually 6177 l. 15 sols.

K 3

Two

Two flights for the Crow, for which the grand Faulkoner receives as above. said, 5423 l. besides the wages for the Gentlemen Faulkoners, and the Prickers, or officers that make the dogs to come off.

One flight for the field, whose chief officer receives for himself and the rest of the officers of that flight 4271 l. five sols.

One flight for the brook, where the chief officer receives for himself and the rest 2415 l.

One flight for the Py or bush, where the officer receives also for himself and the rest 1314 l. 5. sols.

There are other Hawks belonging to the Kings Closet which are under the charge of the grand Faulconer, as Merlins, and other Hawks for the Crow: The chief Faulkoner receives yearly for himself, and the rest of the officers of that flight 7785 l.

Officers of the grand Faulconery.

Besides the Grand Faulconer, and the chiefs of every particular flight, there are,
The

The Secretary 400 l. the Harbinger 400 l. who attends his Majesty to know when he pleases to go a hunting.

Two Fouriers 700 l. betwixt them : one Physitian 300 l. one Chirurgion 300. one Apothecary 300 l. all which officers have the same Priviledges as the rest of his Majesties servants.

ARTICLE 3.

Of the Grand Lovetier.

The *Marquis d'Heudicourt*, &c. is grand *Lovetier* at present, his Ordinary wages is 1200 l. his Extraordinary, for pensions, and other allowances is 8500 l. he is chief officer, and super-intends all things belonging to the Wolf-hunting. under him there is a Lieftenant of the *Louveterie* with 1000 l. wages, and a Sub-Lieftenant of the *Louveterie* with as much.

There are four Lieftenants for particular Provinces at 150 l. a piece, four that look to the Woolf doggs 300 l. Four to the lime hounds 150 l. two to the fleet hounds 120 l. one to breed and en-

ter young Grey-hounds 90 l. another to breed and bring up young hounds 90. There are Eight keepers of large (or Irish Grey-hounds) for the Wolf, each of them for breeding and keeping them has 1095 l. Four Sergeants *Louvriers* 80 l. one Baker that makes bread for the dogs 160 l. One Captain of the Waggon 180 l. wages, and for his Waggon and other incident charges 1035 more.

CHAP. XIV.

Merchants, and priviledged
Artisans following the
Court, and furnishing with
necessaries.

TWenty Wine Merchants, which sell their wines in gross, or by retail, 14 *Cabaretiers* or Victualers: two Stationers, 20 butchers, 26 Taylers, 26 Poulterers, cooks, and fishmongers, 26 Merchants, Jewellers, Grocers, 14 Shoo-makers

makers, six Apothecaries, 10 Sadlers, 12 Cooks for boiled meats, 12 officers for straw, hay and oats. 8 Pastry-men. 8 Linnen drapers. 9 Carleurs de Souliers. 10 Bakers. 10 Sellers of herbs and fruit. 8 Furbishers, 8 Spurriers, 8 Skinners or Furriers. 9 Perfumers of Gloves. 8 Chandlers, 6 Curriers, or Leatherdressers, 6 Embroiderers, 8 Lacemen. 4 Glass-men, 2 Sellers of Spice-bread and Starch. 2 Fethermen, 4 Surgeons, 4 Pedlers, 4 Ingravers 4 Confectioners. 6 Girdlers. 4 Brokers. 5. Hatters. 2 Clock makers. 2 Goldsmiths. 6 Sellers of Silk-stockings, or Hosiers, 2 Sellers of Parchment, 2 Fardingal-makers, 14 Cooks to assist at all extraordinary feasts. 10 Violons, 4 harness-makers, 6 Harquibussiers. 2 Joyners. 2 Painters, 2 Guilders and 2 Gravers, &c.

These Merchants and Tradesmen have their Commissions from the *Prevot de l'hostel*, who is grand *Prevost de France*, Judge, Gardien and Conservator of their priviledges, and in their Patents, they are declared free and exempt from all duties, toles at bridges gates, or passages whatsoever, from all Entries, Issues, Ga-

bells and other imposts, &c. There is a Chaplain peculiar to these Priviledged Merchants following the Court, who says Mass to them every Sunday.

One thing is observable, there are none of these Priviledged Merchants, or Artisans, though belonging to the Kings Wardrobe, or any of his Royal houses, can receive the benefit of their priviledges, till their Patents are entred in the office of the *Prevot de l' hostel*, as has been determin'd by several Arrests of the Council, and grand Council.

There are other Tradesmen upon the Establishment also, as the Musique, Printer, and others.

It is to be understood likewise, before we conclude this Chapter, that there are certain *veterans* or old standers, who have served long, and quitted their employments, they loose not their priviledg therewith, but in respect of the length and fidelity of their service, are reserv'd to them as formerly, as several of the Kings Barbers, that keep shop still where they please.

CHAP.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Priviledges of those
that are tabled at the Kings
and other royal houses.

THe Domestick officers of the Kings,
and other Royal houses, have from
all antiquity injoyed their Immunities
and Priviledges. But because to enume-
rate all the declarations and decrees to
that purpose, wou'd be too troublesome
and tedious, I shall only touch upon some
of the latest and most recent.

Priviledges in Common to all Officers.

And first for *Exemption of all Taxes.*
This Priviledg was suspended for a while
in time of the Varrs, but 'tis since reesta-
blished by arrest of the 26 Novem. 1643.
and verified in the Court of *Aides*, the
10th Decemb following: but he that
would injoy this immunity, is obliged to

make

take out a Coppy of his Employ out of the Registers of the *Court des Aides*, which is to be signed by the Clark of the Court, after which he is to see it Registered in the Office where he was chosen, and then publish it in his Parish.

There are no officers of the Kings, or any other Royal houses, can challenge or pretend to any such priviledge, if they and their imployments be not entred in the Registers of the *Court des Aides*, and in the Chamber of Accompts.

They are exempt from the droit d' *Aides*, for all Wines of their own growth, by Arrest of the Council the 16 Decemb. 1654.

By an Arrest of the Council of State of the 20 Jan. 1644. it was declared that it was the Kings intention, that those priviledges should extend to such servants as received wages, and were actually in his service, and not to a multitude of honorary and Titular officers, that doing no service receiv'd no wages.

By Arrest of the Council of State 14 March 1654. it was declared that the Officers of the King, the Queen Mother, The Duke of Anjou, the Duke and Dut-
chess

chefs of Orleans should be exempt from all taxes, &c.

By a declaration of the King in 1647. Registered in the Court of *Aides*, the Priviledges and exemptions, of Veterans, and widdows of the Kings officers were confirmed to them as strongly as to any of the officers in serving.

By declaration of the 19 of *July* 1653. it was resolved likewise that all officers in possession of any Charge, should injoy them fully, nor should any one upon any pretence whatsoever, meddle either with their wages or offices, which being intirely in the Kings disposition were not to be considered in the same nature with the rest of their estates, which are lyable to incumbrances, and to be derived to their posterities.

As to the *Precedence* of the Kings officers, and the ranks they hold in all publick assemblys, by several Arrests, and declarations it is decreed, they shall follow the Councillors *des Baillages*, Seneschals, and Presidial seats immediately, as in *March* 1605. by *Henry* the IV. in favour of the *Valets* and other officers of his Chamber, Cabinet, and Antichamber: by

Lewis

Lewis the XIII. 1613. in favour of his Harbingers, and by Letters Patents 1618. in favour of his *Gards du Corps*, by another Arrest 1630, and by the last in *May* 1653.

The Priviledge of the Chirurgeons.

By declaration of *Lewis* the XIII. in favour of his Chirurgeons, it was granted to the first Chirurgeon in Ordinary, and to eight other quarter waiters, that they might keep shop where they pleased, with the Armes of their profession, hung out, to which the Kings armes being added, it should be exclusive to all other Barbers or Chirurgeons, with Prohibition of troubling them upon a penalty of 3000 l. and restitution of all charges or dammag's sustained.

The Priviledge of the Gards du Corps.

By Arrest of the Privy Council against against the Court *des Aides* of *Rouen* was published in *June* 1651. by which, after several Troubles and prosecutions, the *Gards du Corps* are confirmed in the quality

lity of *Eſcuycrs*, exemption from taxes, and all other impositions: and in 1613. another Arrest was granted to the same purpose in favour of the *Gards de la Porte*.

Other Priviledges belonging to the Officers of the Kings, and other Royal houses.

All the Officers of the Kings, and other Royal houses, are ennobled by their places (if not otherwise) and may wear Crests upon their Coats of Armes

All the Officers of the seven Offices, of the Chamber, and others, serve alwaies with their swords by their sides, unless for their own Convenience they leave them off.

If the Officers have right to wear swords, be Councillors, or are called servants in Ordinary, though they wait but one quarter, they have *ipſo facto* the quality of *Eſquiers*.

They have all the Priviledges of the Noblesse, Protection, Exemption from Taxes, *Committimus* & others.

After the Kings family, follow the Royal houses, regulated according to the Model of the Kings.

THE

THE
PRESENT STATE
OF
FRANCE.

The second Book.

Of the Royal Houses of France.

1. *The Queens house and Family.*
2. *The Officers retaining to the Dauphin: and other Children of France.*
3. *The Family of Monsieur the Duke of Orleans.*
4. *The Family of Madam.*

A general account of the family of the Queen of France.

MARIA Tereſia d' Auſtriche is the ſonely Daughter of Philip the IV. King of Spain, by Elizabeth of France, daughter of Henry the great: ſhe was married the 9 of June 1660, and born the 20th of September 1638. the ſame year and month with the King: A Month (if it may be obſerved without levity) ſo favourable, and propitious, we can ſcarce number the dayes, but by the ſignal and eminent good fortunes that have a long time befallen this Kingdom in the birth and production of ſeveral of our Kings, Queens, and Princes: Lewis the XIV. our invincible Monarch was born the v. of September 1638. and on the 7 of the ſame Month 1651. his Majority was declared The twentieth Maria Tereſia d' Auſtrich was born, and if we would trace it yet higher, and examine the beneficence of the reſt, we might

of FRANCE. 211

might finde that *Anne* of *Austria*, the most glorious Mother of our King was born on the 22 of *September*, 1601. who in the year 1640 (the same day, and Month she came herself into the world) was delivered of the most illustrious, and first Prince of Europe, the Present Duke of *Orleance*, and the Kings onely Brother: on the 27, *Lewis* the XIII. of happy Memory, was born, in the year 1601 also, and was Christned afterwards in the same month: so that of the late King and Queen, it may be said, they were both born, both baptised in the same year and Month, and their Children which succeed them, the same, and seeing the King and Queen now living, being born under the same Horoscope, and abounding with the same kindness and affection, why should it be impossible, but their Posterity may be as great Ornaments to this Month, as their predecessors have been.

The present Queen has had *Monsieur le Dauphin* (a Prince of incomparable hopes) and two daughters deceased, the first was call'd *Madam Anne Elizabeth* of *France*, and the Second *Madam Maria Anne* of *France*. When

When the Queen of *France* enters first into any great Town, all prisoners are *ipso facto* discharged, she is also (as the King) preferred before any other Creditor whatsoever: Till of late there was no officer in the Queens family had the Epithit of *Grand*, that being peculiar to the officers of the King: but at Present (though *Monf. Renaud de Beaune*, grand *Aumonier* of France, gave what impediment to it he could) She has her *Grand Aumonier* as well as the King.

ARTICLE I.

Officers Ecclesiastical.

The grand Aumonier. The Bishop de Langres, Duke and Peer of *France*, and Commander of the Orders 300 l.

A Premier Aumonier, The Abbot de Gordes 200 l.

An Aumonier in Ordinary 180 l. Four Aumoniers serving quarterly 150 l. a Confessor in Ordinary 180 l. an assistant 90 l. a Preacher in Ordinary 30 l. A Chaplain in Ordinary 120 l. Eight Chaplains serving quarterly 120 l. Four

four Clerks of the Chappel 100 l. A Confessor of the household 120 l. Two Grooms of the Chappel 200 l.

ARTICLE 2.

The Ladies.

Madam la Countess de Soissons, Olimpe Mancini, chief of her Council, and Superintendant of her Majestyes household, She gives the oath of Fidelity to all the Officers and Ladys of the Chamber, and her salary is 6000 l.

Madam la duchess de Montausier Lady of honour 1200 l. besides which

There are several Ladyes of honour, and *dames des Palais*, as

Madam la Princess de Bade

Mademoiselle d'Elbeuffe.

Madam la Countess d'Armagnac.

Madam la Duchess de Crequy.

Madam la Marquiss de Montespan.

Madam la Mareschale de Humiers.

Madam la Countess de Guiche.

Madam la Countess de Gramont.

Madam la Countess de Bethune, *Dame d'Atour*, and Madam la Marquise de Be-

Bethune her daughter in Law (in reversion) salary 600 l.

Maids of Honour.

There are also seven Maids of Honour, which wait upon her Majesty at dinner, if she be drest, if not, she is attended by the women of her Chamber.

There is a Governess of the Maids of honour with a Salary of 600 l. and a Sub-governess with 400 l.

There are seven French women belonging to the Chamber, with each of them a salary of 120 l. their business, to wait upon her Majesty, in her Chamber, to give her meat and drink, if she dines before she is drest.

There are moreover five Spanish Ladies belonging to the Chamber, *The Premier Femme de Chambre*, has 300 l. and the rest 120 l. One Pyre woman 100 l. Six Gentlewomen attending the Maids of honour, a Laundress 120 l. and a Sempstresses.

ARTICLE 3.

A Chevalier d'honneur; the *Marquis de Gordes*, &c. Salary, 1200 l.

A premier Ecuyer 800 l.

An Ecuyer in Ordinary, 600.

Four *Ecuyers* or *Querries* serving quarterly 400 l.

The *Chevalier d' honneur*, has alwaies the preheminance above the *Premier Ecuyer* and the rest, having constantly the honour to be at the Queens right hand; when he comes in, the *premier Ecuyer*, leaves his place to him, and retires to the left hand, and the *Ecuyer* in ordinary withdraws.

All the Pages, *valets de pied*, and other officers of the Queens Stable, are under the regiment and jurisdiction of the *Premier Ecuyer*.

ARTICLE 4.

Officers of the Queens Chamber.

One *Valet de Chambre* 300 l. One Usher of the Chamber 300 l. Four Ushers quarter waiters, each of them 180 l. Two Ushers of the Closet serving each of them six months. 150 l. A keeper of the Queens Cabinet *aux Piereries* 200 l. Two Ushers of the Antichamber. 150 l. A
Valet

Valet of the Chamber in Ordinary 200*l*. Sixteen other *Valets de Chamber*, quarter waiters, 180*l*. a piece. One officer to carry the Queens gloves 180*l*. One Harquebus Carrier in Ordinary; Two pages in Ordinary, of the Chamber and Cabinet, 100*l*. besides the Pages and *Valets de Pied*.

The Ward-robe.

The Master of the Wardrobe 300*l*. A groome of the Wardrobe 150*l*. waiting by 6 Months: Four Tapissiers, 100*l*. by six months, one *Garde Meuble* 180*l*. Four Imbroiderers: Four womens Taylers, waiting by six Months, one Secretary, 400*l*. one player upon the Virginals 400*l*. one dancing Master, 400*l*. one clock-keeper in Ordinary 300*l*. one Casket maker for the Queens jewels: one shoemaker, Two joiners serving by six months, one *Porte-chaise d' affairs*, one Page in Ordinary to rub the Windows of the queens apartment.

Officers

Officers of Health.

A first Physitian, 600 l. a Physitian for the house 300 l. An Apothecary for the Queens own person 300 l. An Apothecary for the household 300 l. A Chirurgurgeon belonging to her person 200 l. A Chirurgurgeon in Ordinary 120 l. Three other Chirurgurgeons 120 l. Two Barber Chirurgurgeons 50 l. a piece. One Oculist 40 l. one Officer belonging to her Baths 50 l.

The Queens Musique.

Two Masters of Musick, serving by six Months, with two Pages of Musique under them 1800 l. Several *Chanters* in ordinary 600 l. every six Months, and one Organist.

ARTICLE 5.

Of the Stewards of the House, Gentlemen Waiters, Controulers, and other Officers belonging to the Queen.

One *Primier Maitre d' hostel*, 800 l.
 one *Maitre d' Hostel* in Ordinary 603 l.
 Four *Maitres d' hoster*, quarter Waiters
 L 500 l.

500 l. Twelve Gentlemen Waiters 400 l.
Two Controulers General, executed at
present by one man, who receives for
both 700 l. One Controulr in Ordina-
ry 200 l. Four Controulers of the Offices
100 l.

Of the seven Offices.

1. *There are belonging to the Pantrie-
Bouch, or Pantrie for the Queens Mouth,*
four chief Officers, 180 l. four *Aides*,
120 l. waiting severally by quarters;
Two Grooms or yoemen of the Pantery
300 l. In the Queens *buttery bouch*, there
are four head officers likewise, 180 l. and
four Aides 120 l. waiting by quarters.
Two yeomen by six Months 300 l. four
Couriers de Vin 75 l.

2. *In the Queens Kitchen there are*
four *Escuyers* 160 l. four Master Cooks
160 l. Four Potagers 120 l. Four Roast-
ers 120 l. Four Children of the Kitchen
40 l. Two under Cooks in Ordinary, 40 l.
Four Porters serving by six months 60 l.
Four Ushers 60 l. One Vessale-keeper in
Ordinary 360 l. 2 *Sommiers* in ordinary
300 l. Four *Serts d'eau* 80 l.

3. *In the Common Pantery, there are*
Eight

Eight chief officers 160 l. Eight *Aides* 120 l. one *Sommier* or yeoman in ordinary 300 l. one Launder 120 l.

4. *In the Common Buttery*, there are also 8 Chiefs 160 l. Eight *Aides*, 120 l. one yeoman of the Vessails in ordinary 300 l. ryeoman of the bottles in ordinary 300 l.

5. *In the Common Kitchen*, four *Escuyers* 160 l. four *Master Cooks* 140 l. four Roasters 120 l. four Potagers 120. four Pastry men 100 l. four Children of Kitchen 40 l. Two *Galopins* or under-Cooks in ordinary 30 l. Four Porters serving by 6 months 60 l. Two *Verduri-ers* serving the Kitching with herbs, &c. 80 l. one keeper of the Vessails in Ordinary, 360 l. who gives security for his place, and is to make good what is lost: Four Ushers of the Kitchen, 60 l: Two *Sommiers* in Ordinary 300 l. a Yeoman of the Ambry, and a yeoman of the Spits, a Launderer for the Kitchen, 120 l. and a Brasier or Tinker 10 l.

6. *In the Fruiterie*, there are light chiefs or Clarks, 100 l. Eight *Aides* 50 l. One *Sommier* in ordinary 300 l.

7. *In the Woodyard*, four Clerks 100 l. eight *Aides* 50 l. and a Porte-Table in or-

dinary 360l. After these officers we may place

One Baker 30l. four Ushers of the Hall 120l. four Ushers *du Bureau* 100l. Two Marshals of the Hall: *des Filles*, 80l. One Usher of the Hall *des Filles* 60l. Four valets of the Hall *des Filles*, 50l.

ARTICLE 6.

Of the Queens Stables.

The Premier Escuyer de la Reine, is the *Marquis de Hautfort, &c.* Under whom there are several other *Querrys* above mentioned.

One *Ecuyer Cavalcadour*, or Rider, who commands in the absence of the *Premier Ecuyer*. wages 400l.

The *Argentier of the Stables*, who pays all officers, and defrayes all the charges of the Stables, 90l.

A *Fensing Master* 180l. Four *Portes-Manteaux* 50l. whose office it is to receive the *Casquet* of Jewels from the *Dame d'Atour*, as often as her Majesty takes any journey, to look after and secure them, whilst she is upon the road, and to deliver them at night to the *dame d'atour* again

again. 4 Harbingers. 4 Master Grooms 365 l. besides under-grooms. 4 Smiths 90 l. A keeper of the Movables of the Stables 240 l. a Captain of the Waggon 30 l. A Captain of the Mules, 30 l. There are other officers likewise depending upon the Stables, as

A Master for the Mathematicks 300 l. Three Chirurgeons 200 l. one Officer for the Baths 110 l. Four Taylers 110 l. One *Tapissiere* 110 l. One shoemaker, 110 l. One Draper 110 l. One Cartwright, 110 l. A Harnessmaker, A Bit-maker each 110 l. and a Sadler.

*Of the Queens Coaches, Sedans, and
Lytters, and the Officers belonging
therewnto.*

1. The Queen has two Coaches, which are called *Carosses du Corps*, one of them her Majesty rides in, and the other the Ladyes of honour: to which there are two Coach-men *du Corps* serving by six Months: their wages 365 l. Two *Postillons du Corps* 365 l. The Pages and Lacquies we shall number hereafter.

The Queens Sedan.

There are two Chair Men belonging to the Queens Stables 365 l. and two others for the Ladys 365 l.

The Queens Litter

Has two Mulitters belonging to it 365 l. The second litter has two more at 365 l. The second Coach, called the *Carosse des Escuyers* has a Coachman and Postillion, 365 l. The third Coach called the Womens Coach, has a Coachman, and Postillion Each 365 l. Pour *Valets de pied* belonging to the women 72 l.

The fourth Coach or the maids of Honours Coach, has its Coachman, Postillion, and two *Valets de pied*, each 365 l.

The first Coach, or the Ladyes of honours womens Coach, has its Coachman and Postillion at 365 l.

The sixth Coach has the same, and to every Coach is allowed an *Aid de Carosse*, to assist and make clean the Coaches when they come in: a wagner 216 l. a Carter 180 l.

*Of the Queens Pages and Valets de
Pied.*

There is an instructor and Governour of the Pages whose Salary is 200l. Twelve Pages, Four Governours more, at 80l. A Professor of Mathematicks 300l. A dancing Master 180l. and one to teach the maids 200l.

Sixteen *Valets de pied*, 365l. Four *Valets de pied*, one Porter.

ARTICLE 7.

*Of the Kings Guards that attend the
Queen.*

The Queen has at present twelve of the Kings French *Gards du Corps*, and six of the hundred Swisse: The twelve French Guards are usually commanded by an Exempt erected for that purpose: and sometimes by an Exempt taken out of the Company of the Captain of the Guards which is waiting, and changed every month: Sometimes by a Brigadier, who is chang'd every week. These

Exemts and Brigadiers have the Command of the six Swisses also, they having no Exemt of their own Company to Command them: besides them there are four Porters.

ARTICLE 8.

There are four *Mareschaux des Logis*, each of them 400 l. wages and 100 l. recompence. Four *Fourriers du Corps* 200 l. wages, and 60 l. Recompence. Eight *Fourriers in Ordinary* 150 l. and 50 l. Recompence.

ARTICLE 9.

A Super-intendant General of the House, the Treasury, and the *demeanes* 3000 l. An Intendant of the house, and General of the *Finances* 1100 l. One Secretary of the *Commands* 1800 l. A Treasurer General of the household 400 l.

ARTICLE 10.

The Queens Council consists of

The Queens Chancellour 1000 l. The
Pro-

Procureur General 300 l. The Advocate General 300 l. the Secretary in Ordinary of the Council 400 l. another Secretary 400 l. A Solicitor of her affairs 400 l. An Usher of the Council 80 l. A Secretary chafe-wax 100 l. A keeper of the Queens Papers, and Accounts. An Intendant, and Contrôler General of the buildings and Gardens belonging to the Queen 1000 l.

Twelve Masters of Requests 100 l. Several Secretaries in Ordinary 150 l. and Trades-men, as Painters, Cutlers, Chirurgeons, Apothecaries, Distillers, Jewellers, a Shoo-maker, Confectioner, an *Etuvier* belonging to her Baths, and a Joyner.

The functions or duties of these Officers, we have omitted in this Relation of the Queens Family, they being the same (and their Priviledges also) with the officers of the Kings, and the rest of the Royal houses

The Queens Gens d'Armes.

This Company ought by the Establishment to consist of 200 men at armes, and to serve quarterly: Their Captain is the

L 5

Queen

Queen : under whom there is a Captain Lieftenant, a Sub-Lieftenant, an Ensign, a Guidon, a Quarter-master, a *Commissary* of the Conduct, four Treasurers or Clerks, and four Controulers

The Company of the *Chevaux-Legers de la Reine* have the Queen likewise for their Captain; a Captain Lieftenant, an Ensign and a *Mareschal des Logis* or Quarter-master :

The family of Monsieur le Dauphin, the Kings eldest Son.

Monsieur le Dauphin was born at *Fontain Bleau* the first of Novem. 1661 — and baptis'd at *Saint German en Lay*, in the Old Castle the 24 of March 1668. his Godfather was the Pope, *Clement* the IX (Personated by the Cardinal Duke de *Vendosme* his *Legat à later.*) and the Queen Mother of *England* represented by *Madam la Princess de Con-ty*; His name was *Lewis*, and he was Christned by *Monf. le Cardinal Antonio Barbarini* grand *Aumonier* of *France*.

Monf.

Mons. le Dauphin is heir apparent of the Crown of *France*, and carries the Name of Dauphin, by virtue of the donation of the Province of *Dauphine*, which *Humbert* the last *Dauphin de Viennois* gave to *Philip* of *Valois* King of *France*, upon that Condition, in the year 1349

The Officers in Ordinary and such as are in actual attendance upon his person.

His Governour and first Gentleman of his Chamber is *Mons. le Duke de Montauzier*, who was sworn into that office by the King 22 *Septemb.* 1668.

His Sub-Governour, sworn by his Governour

His Tutor sworn by *Mons. le President de Perigny*.

One Gentleman de la *Manche*, sworn by his Governour One *Premier Valet de Chambre*. One *Argentier* belonging to the Dauphin, and all the Children of *France*

Two Grooms of the Chamber, one Writing-Master, one Dancing-Master, two Grooms of the Wardrobe, one Laundress

dress *du Corps*, one Starcher, *du Corps*, one wood-carrier; Three pages of honour, one Governour of the Pages, two Pages of the Chamber, a Governour to those Pages: a Groom of the Pages, a Sub-Groom, and six *Valets de Pied*.

Officers who having served their quarters with the King, are obliged again to some Services to the Dauphin.

*Under the Grand Aumonier, One Chaplain, and one Clerk of the Chappel: Under the Grand Maitre, one Maitre d'hostel, One Controulr General, Two Gentlemen Waiters, the Controulr generals Clerk Two of the Clerks of the Goblet, one of the Pantry Bouch, and the other of the Buttery-Bouch: One Aide for the Pantery and Buttery, one Squire of the Mouth: one Master Cook or *Hauteur-bouch*: one *Potager-bouch*: one Usher of the Hall: One Officer furnishing water all the year: one Clark of the Woodyard: One Keeper of the Linnen, and Launderer for Table linnen, and linnen belonging to the offices, who serve all the year.*

Offi.

*Officers of the Kings Chamber and
Wardrobe.*

Two Ushers of the Chamber, Three *Valets de Chambre*, one *Porte-Manteau*, one Barber, one *Tapissiere*, one *Premier Valet* of the Wardrobe. The first Physician, a Chirurgion, an Apothecary and his Aide.

Under the *Grand Ecuyer*, two of the Kings *Querrys*, and two *Valets de pied*, out of the great Stables.

Out of the Kings *Gards*, one Lieutenant of the *Gards du Corps*, one *Exemt du Corps*: One Brigadier, one Sub-brigadier, and 20 Soldiers out of the French *Gards du Corps*, six of the Swiss guards, four of the *Guards de la Porte*, one *Exemt* of the *Prevote*, four Archers: and one *Concierge*.

*Ladies that attended the Dauphin to the
year 1668.*

Madam la Governante Governels to him, and the rest of the Children of France, 3600*l*.

The

The Sub-Governess 1200*l.* *The Nurse* 1200*l.* *The first Lady of the Chamber,* 360*l.* *The Rocker* 360*l.* *Three Ladies of the Chamber to watch,* 200*l.* *Madam la Nurses Governess* 150*l.* *The Governess of the other nurses* 10*l.* *One Lady supervising the Kitchen.*

The Dauphin has his *Company of Gens d'Armes*, and another of *Chevaux legers*, Both one and the other are call'd the *Dauphins Companies*, but with distinction: he has a *Regiment of foot* likewise, *Commanded by his Lievtenant Colonel.*

The Family of the Duke of Anjou.

P*hilip*, the second Son of *France* is called *Monsieur*, and *Duke of Anjou*, he was born at *st. Germain en lay*, the 4th of *August* 1668, he was baptiz'd by *Cardinal Antonio Barbarini*, grand *Aumonier de France*, in the *Chappel of the Tuilleries*, the 24 of *March* 1669. *The Duke of Orleans* held him at the *Font*, in
bc.

behalf of the Emperour, and *Madam* stood for the Queen of *Spain*.

The Officers belonging to the Duke of Anjou.

First *Madam la Governante*, or Governess 3600 l. She (or in her absence the Sub-Governant) lodges alwayes in *Monsieurs* Chamber: she commands there in chief, the Usher receives Orders from her what persons are to be admitted: besides which in their Majestys absence, she has the chief Command of the Officers and Soldiers attending as Guards to the Duke of *Anjou*.

The *Sub-Governante*, who has the same authority, and executes it, when the Governante is not present, 1200 l.

Madam Nurse 1200 l. The first Lady of the chamber 360 l. *Madam Roker*, 360 l.

Madam Nurse, and the first Lady of the Chamber ly by weeks alternately in a Bed, made near the *Monsieurs*, and the Lady of the Chamber in waiting, lyes on the other side: Seven Ladyes of the Chamber or watchers 200 l. each of them watches

watches her night by Monsieurs bed-side, 100
 and so round: There is *Madam la Nourrice* Governess, 150 l. and the Governesses of the other Nurses 150 l. Two Landresses 100 l. *An Argentier des Enfants de France*, 400 l. A Page of the Chamber 150 l. A *Porte-faix* 100 l. and a Woman to over-look the Kitchin 60 l.

*The Officers belonging to
 Madam.*

MAdam the Daughter of *France*, was born the 2^d of *January* 1667. was baptized in the Chappel of the *Tuileries* also, in *January* 1668. her Godfather was the Duke of *Orleans*, and her Godmother the Duchess dowager of *Orleans*, who gave her her name.

She has also her Governess, her Sub-Governess, 1200 l. Her Lady Nurse 1200 l. her first Lady of her Chamber 360 l. her Roker 360 l. Six Ladyes of the Chamber to watch, 200 l. A page of the Chamber 150 l. A Laundress 200 l.

100 l. A *Porte-faix* de la Chambre
100 l.

There were two daughters of *France* before, both dead: one was born the 28 of *Novemb.* 1663. who died about the 10th of *January* 1664. and was call'd the high and mighty Princess *Madam Anne-Elizabeth* of *France*, whose Nurse had 1200 l.

The other was born likewise in the *Louvre* the 26 of *Decemb.* 1664, but liv'd a Month and no more, she was call'd the high and Mighty Princess *Madam Maria Anne* of *France*, her Nurse had 1200 l.

Of the Gards du Corps waiting daily upon the Infants of France.

One Exemt in Ordinary, one Sub-Brigadier, changed every Month: twelve of the *Gards du Corps du Roy*, the six Gards in Ordinary, are two of the Duke of *Tremes* brigade. Two of *Monf. Charrots*, and two out of *Rockforts*.

Besides these Officers of the Guards, there are other Officers of the Kings attending dayly upon the Children of
France:

France : as first the Kings Chaplains, who read mass every day in the Infants Chamber : the chief, or one of the other Physicians is by, alwayes when they are Rockt. The Grooms of the Chamber have their imployment there, the Ushers keep the door : there are twelve of the Kings *Gards du Corps*, commanded by an *Exempt* in Ordinary, and a Sub-brigadier, which are alwayes upon the Guard at the first door, and lye in the Hall : there are two *Valets de pied* waiting in the Antichamber constantly, in case there should be occasion to send them any where, for the Infants service.

If any be led, or carryed to the place where the King gives audience to any Ambassadour, they are plac'd on the right hand of the King, the Governess, and Sub-governess being admitted within the railes, as well as the Ladies of the Chamber who hold them in their Armes, and are supported by the Ushers least any of them should fall.

*A Generall Account of
the family of Monsieur,
Duke of Orleans.*

PHILIP, Son of *France*, Duke of *Orleans &c.* is the only Brother of the present King of *France*: he was born the 22th of *September* 1640, and married to *Madam Henrietta Anne* of Great Brittain, daughter of the late *CHARLES* King of *England*, and sister of the King now Raigning, by whom he has had *Mademoiselle*, christned *Maria Louisa*, who was born the 27th of *March* 1662, and *Monsieur Philip-Charles* duke de *Valois*, born the 26th of *July* 1664, and dyed at *Paris* the 8th of *Decemb.* 1666.

ARTI-

ARTICLE 1.

His Ecclesiastical Officers.

The *Primier Aumonier* 2000 l. The father Confessor 2000 l. The Master of his Oratory 1200 l. The Master of the Chappel and Musique 900 l. *One Aumonier* in ordinary 700 l. wages, and 500 Recompence, four *Aumoniars* serving by quarters 240 l. 4 Honorary *Aumoniars*, 240 l. 2 Preachers in ordinary 600 l. One Chaplain in ordinary 400 l. four Chaplains serving by quarters 200 l. one Clerk of the Chappel in ordinary 240 l. four Clerks of the Chappel by quarters 100 l. Two Groomes of the Chappel waiting each six months.

ARTICLE 2.

Officers belonging to his Chamber.

The *Premier Gentlehomme de la Chambre*, who is also Superintendant of the Household, has for his Salary 6000 l. The first Chamberlain in Ordinary 2400 l. The

the four first Chamberlains serving by quarters 2000 l. the six first Chamberlains of *affaires* 2000 l. The 9 Gentlemen of the Chamber 1800 l. One Introducer of Ambassadors 2000 l.

Gentlemen in Ordinary.

One *Premier* or first Gentleman in Ordinary 1800 l. twenty five Gentlemen waiting by quarters 1000 l. a Governour of the Pages of the Chamber 400 l. *Valers des Pages* 200 l.

ARTICLE 3.

Officers belonging to his health.

His first Physician 2000 l. four Physicians quarter waiters 500 l. Three other Physicians *Consultans* 400 l. An Apothecary *du Corps*, and *du Commun* : 1200 l. An Aide 600 l. a chief Chirurgion in Ordinary 1800 l. a Chirurgion in ordinary 800 l. Eight other Surgions quarter waiters 300 l. one Surgion for the household 300 l. one Operator for the Teeth 500 l. one Barber of the Chamber in ordinary 500 l. four Barbers of the Cham-

Chamber serving quarterly 300 l. and
one belonging to his Stoves, and Baths,
150 l.

ARTICLE 4.

*Other Officers belonging to the
Chamber.*

Two Controulers Generals of the *Mé-
nus de la Chambre, Argenterie, and Sta-
bles* 1200 l. Four *Premier Valets de la
Chambre* in ordinary serving quarterly;
they ly always in the Chamber, keep the
keys of the Trunks, and have 600 l.

There is a *Valet de Chambre* in Ord-
inary 500 l. Sixteen other *Valets de Cham-
bre* quarter waiters 400 l. A Library-
keeper and reader in Ordinary 600 l. A
Painter in Ordinary 600 l. One *Porte-
Manteaux* in ordinary 600 l. and
four *Porte-Manteaux* quarter waiters
400 l. Eight Ushers of the Chambers
400 l. four Ushers of the Closet 500 l.
four Ushers of the Anti-chamber 300 l.
four *Tapissiers* 150 l. A house-keeper
300 l. Four *Porte-chaises d'affaires* 300 l.
four Porters to remove the beds, and
Trunks 75 l. two Launderers 100 l. two
keep-

keepers of the Linnen 60 l. four *Porte-
Arquebusses* 400 l. one keeper of the
Cabinet des Armes 200 l. A Captain of
the Mules 440 l.

Musick belonging to the Chamber.

One Master and Intendant of the Mu-
sick 1000 l. twelve Musicians in Ordina-
ry 600 l. each of them his peculiar im-
ployment.

The Wardrobe.

Two Masters of the Wardrobe 4500 l.
four first Valets or Grooms of the Ward-
robe 600 l. one Groom of the Ward-
robe in ordinary 300 l. Twelve other
Valets de *Garde robe* 300 l. one Starcher
800 l. Yeomen of the Wardrobe 00 l.
two Taylers 120 l. one *Porte-Malle* in
ordinary 600 l. A keeper of the Cabinet
of Rarities 1200 l. A *Baillieur* 500 l. A
Goldsmith 300 l.

ARTICLE 5.

Of the Maitres d' hostel, or Stewards of the Chamber of accounts: the Gentlemen waiters, Controulers, and other officers for the Dukes own diet.

The premier Maitre d' hostel has 2000 l. a Maitre d' hostel in ordinary 1200 l. four Maitres d' hostel or Stewards serving by quarters, 800 l. Two Controulers General 700 l. one Gentleman in ordinary 800 l. twelve Gentlemen quarter waiters, 600 l. four Controulers Clerks of the office 300 l. Four Ushers of the Hall, waiting by quarters, 200 l.

The seven offices.

In the Panterie-bouch, and common Panterie.

Eight chiefs or clerks 340 l. eight Aids or assistants 160 l. two yeomen of the Panterie 600 l. one yeoman of the Vefsailes or Plate, in Ordinary 600 l.

In

*In the Buttery Bouch and Common
Buttery,*

There are eight Clerks 340 l. eight Aides 160 l. four *Coureurs de vin* 300 l. two yeomen of the bottles 600 l. one yeoman in ordinary of the Vessails or Cups 600 l.

In the Kitchen-Bouch,

Four *Escuyers* 170 l. four Aides 160 l. four Porters 100 l. four Ushers 100 l. Two children of the Kitchen 100 l. One Groom of the Ambry 600 l. one Groom in ordinary of the Spits. two Pastry men, 60 l.

In the Common Kitchen.

Four *Escuyers* 340 l. four Aides 170 l. four Porters 100 l. four Ushers 100 l. two Children of the Kitchen 100 l. one Groom of the Spits in ordinary 600 l. one Keeper of the Vessails in Ordinary 600 l. four *sers d'eau* 1200 l. four *Verduriours* 60 l. two *Talotiers*, or under-cooks 75 l.

In the Fruiterie.

Four Clerks 260 l. four Aides 150 l.
two Grooms 600 l.

In the Fouriere.

Four Clerks 260 l. four Aides 160 l.
four Ushers *du Bureau* to serve the Tables 100 l. four *Porte-Tables & chairs* 100 l. four *PorteTables du Commun* 100 l.
Two Bakers 60 l. and a Purveyor 60 l.

ARTICLE 6.

Of Monsieurs Stable.

He has a *Primier Escuyer* or first Gentleman of the horse, his wages 2400 l. An Escuyer in Ordinary who commands in the absence of the Premier, his wages 2000 l. four Querries serving by quarters 700 l.

ARTICLE 7.

The Harbingers and Fouriers des Logis

The *Premier Marechal des Logis* has a salary of 2000 l. There are eight Harbingers

bingers waiting quarterly 500 l. four
Fouriers or quarter Masters *du Corps*,
250 l. eight Fouriers of the household
200 l.

ARTICLE 8.

Of the Archers de la Porte.

The Captain of the Archers *de la Porte*
has 2000 l. his Lieftenant 600 l. Six-
teen Archers *de la porte* 200 l.

ARTICLE 9:

There are twelve Merchants or Trades-
men serving in ordinary in Monsieurs
house, viz. An Embroiderer, a Joyner
of the Chamber, and another Joyner, a
Silkman, a Clock-keeper, a Laceman, a
haberdasher, a furbisher of Armes, a
Fetherman, a Draper, a Spicerer.

ARTICLE 10.

His Council

Consists of the Chancellor who is kee-
per of the Seal, and receives 8000 l.

wages. The first Counsellor of the said Council 2000 l. Six Counsellors belonging to the Council 1200 l. Six Masters of Requests 300 l. One *Procureur General* 1000 l. One advocate general 1000 l. one advocate to the Privy Council, 400 l. one Advocate to the Parliament 300 l. two Deputies to the *Procureur General* 100 l. eight Ushers of the Council 500 l. two Auditors, keepers of the Chancery Rolls waiting by 6 months 400 l. 1 chafewax, 500 l. one *Fourier* of the Chancery 60 l. two Solicitors of affairs 1200 l. one, the other 300 l. The Secretary of the Commandements, &c. 4800 l.

An Interpreter of Foreign Languages 300 l. An Historiographer 600 l. Three Messengers belonging to the Cabinet 360 l. Ten Clerks of his *Finances* 600 l. Two Intendants of his Household, Demesnes, and Treasury 2400 l. One Superintendant of his Treasury 8000 l. One Controulr General of his Treasury 2400 l. Two Secretaries of the Council of *Finances* waiting by 6 months 2400 l. a Treasurer General of his Household and *Finances* 4800 l.

A Superintendant, or great Master-In-
qui-

quisitor, and reformer general of the waters, and forrests of the Apanage, and demesnes of his Royal Highness 4000l.

ARTICLE. II.

Officers belonging to his Stables.

A Chaplain 200 l. sixteen *Valets de Pied* at the rate of 22 sols *per diem*, for diet, shoes, linnen, lodging and all things but cloths, which are given them particularly by his Highness, 402 l. 12 sols : besides which there are other *Valets de pied* at 16 sols *per diem* 292 l. four chief Grooms waiting by six Months, at 100 l. four Smiths at 60 l. One governor of the Pages 400 l. One Tutor for the Pages 200 l. One Dancing master 200 l. One Fencer 200 l. one Player upon the Lute 200 l. two *Valets des pages* 75 l. one Captain of the Waggon 200 l. four Captains of the Guides 300 l. two Coachmen *du Corps* 200 l. one Postillion *du Corps* 200 l. one Coachman for the Second Coach 200 l. a Postillion for the same, 200 l. a conductor of the second waggon 100 l. a Postillion 100 l.

Eight Tailers 60 l. One *Argentier* belonging to the Stables 400 l. One Physician 600 l. Two Apothecaries waiting by six months 60 l. One Chirurgeon in ordinary 200 l. other Surgeons and Barbers 60 l. two riders or breakers of horses 700 l. one *Porte-Cuirasse* 200 l. A keeper of the Movables belonging to the Stables, 300 l. Sadlers 100 l. four harbingers 200 l. two Shoemakers 60 l. one driver of the Waggon 60 l. one Spurrier 60 l.

ARTICLE 12.

Of Monsieurs Sports and Recreations.

A chief hunts-man for the Stag 1000 l. four Lieutenants serving quarterly 800 l. three Gentlemen in ordinary of the Hunt 1200 l. two others serving quarterly 400 l. three Prickers in Ordinary, 273 l. 15 sols. A *Valet de Chien* on horseback 547 l. 10 s. six *Grans Valets des Cheins* in ordinary 273 l. 15 s. two Valets belonging to the setting dogs 219 l. three Valets of the Lime hounds 273 l. 15 s. four *Fouriers* or Harbingers be-

belonging to the Hunt 150 l. one Chirurgion in ordinary 200 l. Three grooms in ordinary 219 l. One Smith for shoeing 150.

For the Hare.

A Chief Hunts-man 1000 l. two Lieutenants 800 l. two *Piqueurs* in ordinary 273 l. one *Valet de Chein* on horseback 273 l. 10 sols. four *gran valets de chein* in ordinary 273 l. 15 s. two other under Hunts-men that lye with the Dogs 219 l. two *Valets* belonging to the lime hounds 273 l. 15 sols: one Groome in Ordinary 219 l. one Smith 150 l.

For the Fox.

One chief Hunts-man 1000 l. the other officers of this Hunt are suppressed.

For the Wolfe.

One chief *Louvetier* 1000 l. one Lieutenant 600 l. one Pricker 547 l. 10 sols. two *Valets de Chien* 219 l. Three *Valets de chein* to lead the Grey-hounds, 273 l. 15 sols: two *Valets* for the blood-hounds 273 l. 15 sols.

Nets.

One Captain of the Toils 1200 l. one
Lieutenant 400 l. one *Valet des Chiens* be-
longing to the Nets 273 l. 15 sols.

The Kennel for the Harriers.

One chief officer of the Kennel 400 l.
one Captain of the *Liverettes* 1300 l.
three *Valets* of the *Liverettes* 600 l.

Hawks.

One chief or *Premier Falconer* 1000 l.

For the Crow.

One Master Faulconer 250 l. five Pric-
kers 250 l. one *Porte-Duc* 250 l. one
Chirurgion belonging to the Fauconry
250 l.

For the Pye.

One Master Faulconer 250 l. two Pi-
queurs 250 l.

For the Field.

One Master of the Hawks for the field
1000 l. one Master Faulconer 300 l. one
Piqueur 300 l.

of

*Of the Hawks belonging to the
Cabinet.*

One Master *des Oyseaux du Cabinet*
1000 l. The Officers belonging to his
Sports at the *Chateau du Villiers-Cortrets*,
and of *Baugency* are suppress.

ARTICLE. 13.

His French Gards du Corps.

Two Captains waiting by three
months, for wages and Pension 6000 l.
two lieutenants each of them 1313 l. two
Ensignes 863 l. 10 sols. four Exemts
550 l. one attending upon Madam 1200 l.
a Quarter Master 400 l. besides several
Archers of the Guard with each of them
a pension of 300 l.

The first day of January 1669.
Monsieur le Duke d' Orleans entertain-
ed twelve Knights of *Saint Lazars*
into the Number of his *Gard du Corps*.

The truth is, there are thirteen in all but one is as a Supernumerary and reserv'd for the first Vacancy that falls there is a Clerk of the Watch 200 l. a Chirurgeon 200 l. Two Trumpets 180 l. a Kettle Drum and a Treasurer of the Guards 1000 l.

ARTICLE 14.

The Swiss Gards du Corps.

A Captain 3600 l. Two Lieftenants 1000 l. ~~two~~ Ensignes 600 l. two French Exemts 6000 l. two Swiss Exemts 662 l. two Quarter-masters 328 l one, and 256 l the other. a clerk of the Watch 56 l. a Surgeon 100 l. Thirty four Swiss soldiers at 256 l. a piece, a Piper a Drummer, and a Tayler.

ARTICLE 15.

Of his Buildings.

One *Super-intendant* or Surveyor general of his Builings 3000 l. one Intendant 1800 l. one Controulor General 2000 l.

2000 l. One Architect 600 l. one Carpenter 200 l. one Mason 200 l.

This List or Establishment was made by his Royal Highness at Paris the first of September: and verified the twelfth of December following.

THE

THE
FAMILY
BELONGING TO
MADAM.

With a particular of the Wages, allowances, Liveries, and Pensions, which she payes to the Officers of her house this present year.

HEr Premier Aumonier is Mr *Walter Montague*, Abbot of Saint *Martin in Pontoise*, &c. who receives for his wages, diet and Pensions 3000*l.* one Aumonier in ordinary, for diet and wages 1380*l.* four Aumoniers serving quarterly 140*l.* A Confessor and preacher in ordinary : five Chaplains

lains serving by Quarters 110 l. four Clerks of the Chappel quarter waiters 90 l. one Groom of the Chappel, for wages and horse-hire, when Madam takes a journey 400 l. An Aumonier and Confessor for the household.

CHAMBER.

Ladies.

Madam la Duchesse du Plessis Praslin. Lady of honour, for wages, table, and Pension 8000 l. *Madam Gordon and Dame d'Atour.* for wages, table and Pension 6000 l.

Maids.

There are six Maids, and a Governess, the Governess 800 l. the Maids 650 l.

Ladies of her Bedchamber.

There are two *premiers femmes de Chambre* 280 l each: and nine Ladies more belonging to her Chamber 100 l. two Laundresses for Madams own Linnen, 250 l. one Starcher 500 l. four women

men belonging to the maids 90 l. four
 Ushers of the Chamber 160 l. seven U-
 shers of the Closet 150 l. eight *Valets de*
Chambre serving quarterly: 160 l. a
 player on the *Claricords* 400 l. two pages
 of the Chamber 140 l. two Laundresses
 serving by six months.

A chief Physician 6000 l. A Phisitian
 in ordinary for the household 1500 l. an
 Apothecary for Madams own person, her
 family and Stables 1800 l. a Chirurgeon
 for her own person 1400 l. a Chirurge-
 on for the family 300 l. a Chirurgeon
 for the Stables 200 l.

Wardrobe:

The Master of the Wardrobe 600 l.
 two grooms of the Wardrobe 140 l. two
 Taylers, one for Madam, the other for
 her Maids 100 l. one *Porte-Manteau*
 600 l.

Chambre of Accounts.

The *Chevalier d'honneur le Scur Com-
 te d'Albon*; 6000 l. The first *Maitre d'
 hostel* or Master of the household 4000 l.
 one *Maitre d'hostel* in ordinary 2000 l.
 four

four *Maitres d' hostel* quarter waiters 600 l. two Controulers general of the house, and Treasury 1000 l. one Gentleman in ordinary 1200 l. eight Gentlemen quarter-waiters 300 l. four clerk-controulers of the Offices 300 l. four Ushers of the Hall 100 l. four clerks of the Pantery serving two and two by six months 160 l. four *Aides* 100 l. a Yeoman of the Pantery 400 l. four Clerks of the Buttery, serving by six months 150 l. four *Aides* 100 l. a yeoman of the butte-ry 400 l.

Kitchen.

Four *Efcuyers* of the kitchen serving by six months 150 l. two for Madams own Table, and two for her family: four helpers or *Aides*, two for her own Table, and two for her family 100 l. three children of the Kitchen in ordinary 40 l. four Porters belonging to the Kitchen 60 l. four Ushers of the Kitchen 60 l. one Keeper of the plate 800 l. one Yeoman of the Ambry in ordinary 400 l. one *Con-reur de vin* 250 l. two yeomen of the Spits 400 l. one Pastry man 50 l. two furnishers of herbs, &c. serving by six months

256 *The Present State*

months 50 l. four *fers d'eau* 100 l.

Fruiterie.

Nine Clerks serving by six months 120 l. two Aides 60 l. one yeoman of the fruiterie 400 l. Four *Ushers du Bureau* serving quarterly 100 l.

Fouriere.

Four Clerks serving quarterly 100 l. four *Aids* 60 l. two *Porte Tables* and *chaises* belonging to her person 160 l. two *Porte-tables* to the household 160 l. two *Marechaux des Filles* 100 l. an *Usher* of the Hall *des filles*, 100 l. a *Valet des filles* 75 l. a Keeper of the Goods 180 l. Two *Tapissiers* 100 l. one *Porte-chaise d'affaire* 300 l. two *Porte faix* of the Chamber 40 l. one Baker 60 l. two Purveyors 60 l. two *Falotiers* belonging to the Lamps 25 l. six Merchants and Tradesmen, viz. two shoo-makers, a joyner for the Chamber, a shoo-maker for the Stables, a clock-maker, a mercer,

Stables,

Stables.

The premier *Eſcuier* has 5445 l. the *Eſcuier* in ordinary 2000 l. two *Quer-rys* quarter waiters 500 l. one Rider or breaker of Horſes 800 l. one *Controuler* general of the Stables 200 l. one *Intendant*, and Secretary *des Commandements* 4200 l. Three other Secretaries 300 l. one Solicitor *des Affairs* 500 l. one Treasurer General of the houſhold 3000 l.

Ten grand *Valets de Pied* 20 ſols *per diem* which comes to 366 l. *per annum*; for their diet and all things but their clothes: two other *Valets de pied*: which have but 16 ſols *per diem*, beſides cloths. A *Valet de pied* belonging to the Maids at 20 ſols *per diem* 366 l. A coachman for Madams own Coach 200 l. A Poſtillion 100 l. a Coachman for the ſecond Coach, 150 l. A Poſtillion 100 l. A Coachman for the Maids Coach 100 l. A Poſtillion 100 l. A Coachman for the Coach belonging to the Women of the Chamber 100 l. and a Poſtillion. A Maſter Groom in ordinary 100 l. a Smith 60 l. A waggoner 60 l. A Chirurgeon 100 l. a Barber.

ber to cut the Pages hair 100 l. a dancing-master for the Pages 200 l. a Fencer for them 200 l. a Governour of the Pages 300 l. a *Valet des Pages* 100 l. an *Argentier* or Pay-master of the Stables 100 l.

This Establishment was made and decreed by Madam the 15th of March 1668. at Saint Germans en lay.

THE
PRESENT STATE
OF
FRANCE!

The third Book.

OF
PRINCES, DUKES
AND
PEERS.



CHAP. I.

Of the Sons of France.

THE first Son of the Kings of France is called the *Dauphin*, the second is called *Monsieur*, without surname, or any other addition. The younger Sons after the *Dauphin*, are Dukes of *Orleans*, *Anjou*, *Alençon*, *Valois*, *Touraine*, *Berry*, *Ponthieu*, and other Appenages: They are called of *France*, yet they sign nothing but with their proper Names onely, as the King himself does. The Daughters of France do the same, yet are stiled *Madams* and no more.

CHAP.

 CHAPT. II.

Of the Princes of the Blood.

THE late Duke of Orleans, Son of France, Uncle to the present King &c. had his first wife (*Mary de Bourbon*, onely Daughter and heiress to *Henry de Bourbon*, Duke of *Montpensier*) one daughter called *Mademoiselle*, who was born the 29th of May 1627. By his second Lady (*Margaret of Lorraine*, sister to Duke *Charles*) he had three daughters more, *Margaret Louise* born the 28 of July 1645. and married to the Present Prince of *Tuscany* 19 April 61. *Mademoiselle d'Alençon*, *Isabel d'Orléans*, born the 26 Dec. 1646, and married to the Duke of *Guise* May 1667; and *Mademoiselle de Valois*; *François d'Orléans*, born 13 October 1648, married to the Duke of *Savoy* 4 March 1663, and died in Febr. 1664.

Before we come to the Princes of *Condy* and *Conti*, it must be observed, that *Lewis of Bourbon* the first Prince of *Condy*, (and Brother to *Anthony de Bour*

Bourbon, who was King of *Navarre*, and Father to *Henry the Fourth*) had by his Wife *Eleanor de Roy*, &c. *Henry the first Prince of Condé* of that name, which said *Henry* had (by his Wife *Charlotte Catharine de la Trimonille*) *Henry the second Prince* of that Name, who by his Wife *Charlotte-Margarite de Montmorency*, Daughter of the late Constable *Montmerency*, had three Children :

1. *Lewis the de Bourbon*, the present Prince of *Condé*, born 1621, and married to the Duke de *Breze's* Daughter in 1641, by whom he has the Duke d'*Enguien*, &c.

2. The late *Armand de Bourbon* Prince of *Conty*, born at *Paris* October 1629, who married a Niece of Cardinal *Mazarins*, by whom he had the Prince of *Conty*, born in March 1661, baptized Feb. 1662, and christened with the name of *Lewis* by the King, and the Queen Mother of *France*.

3. *Anne Genevive de Bourbon* their Sister, and Widdow to the late Duke of *Longueville*.

Besides these, there are of the Family of *Bourbon*, *Madam Maria de Bourbon* *Soisson*;

Soisson; who married the late Prince *Thomas of Savoy*, and had by him Prince *Emanuel Philibert*, the Comte of *Soissons*, and *Madam la Princess de Bade*.

And the *Chevalier de Soissons*, Knight of *Malta*, &c.

CHAP. III.

Of the Children of Henry the Fourth.

His first Wife was *Margaret of France*, Daughter of *Henry II.* (by *Catharine de Medicis* his Wife) and Sister to *Francis II.*, *Charles IX.* and *Henry III.* He was only Heir to the Crown of *Navarre* when he married her, but having no issue by her, and coming unexpectedly to the Crown of *France*, she was repudiated by consent, and he took for his second Wife *Marie de Medicis* (Daughter to *Francis de Medicis* Grand Duke of *Tuscany*,

any, by *Joan of Austria*) by whom he had *Lewis XIII.* *Nicholas Duke of Orleans*, who died young; *Gaston-Jean-Batiste Duke of Anjou* till his Brothers death: *Elizabeth* first Wife to *Philip IV.* of *Spain*, *Christienne* Duchess of *Savoy*, who is commonly stiled *Madame Royale*: And *Henriette Maria* married to *Charles I.* King of *England*.

His Natural Children.

1. **B**Y *Gabriele d'Estree*, Duchess of *Beaufort* one of his Mistresses in his first Queens time, he had *Cesar Duke of Vendosme* born in June 1594. *Alexander de Vendosme*, who died at *Bois de Vincenne*, *Grand Prieur de France*, and *Catharine Henriette* Widow to the last Duke d' *Elbeuf*.

2. By *Henriette de Balsac d'Entraques Marquise de Vernueil*, during his second Marriage he had *Henry de Bourbon*, called *Gaston de Foix*, Duke of *Vernueil* and *Gabriele* first Wife to the Duke of *Espernon*.

3. By *Jacqueline de Bueil Comtesse de Moret*, he had *Anthony de Bourbon*

N

Comte

Comte de Moret, who was killed at the Battel of *Castelnau-d'Arry*.

4. By *Charlotte d'Essars Comtesse de Remortin*, he had two Daughters, one called *Jeane Batiste de Bourbon*, Abbess of *Fontevrault*, and the other *Marie Henriette* Abbess of *Chelles*.

Hitherto we have mentioned such as have the Rank of Princes, without respect to any thing but their birth; amongst which number the *Princes de Courtenay* pretend very much to be comprised. In the time of *Henry IV*, they made great instances indeed, deducing themselves in a direct and masculine line, from *Peter* the fourth Son of *Lewis VI.* surnamed *Le Gros*; but they have not yet obtained their desires.

CHAP. IV.

The Bastard Princes.

THE Bastard Princes of *France* are not received nor acknowledged as Princes, till by Letters Patents or some other Publick Act they be naturalized. The late Duke *de Vendosme* born in 1594, was legitimated in 1595, and in 1597 made Duke and Peer of *France*, and married in 1609 to *Frances de Lorraine* only Daughter to *Philip Emanuel de Lorrain*, by whom he had the late Cardinal *Vendosme*, the late Duke *de Beaufort*, and *Isabelle de Vendosme*, Widow to the Duke *de Nemours*, &c.

1. *Lewis* Cardinal of *Vendosme*, and Duke of *Mercœur*, married *Victoire Mancini* Cardinal *Mazarin's* Niece, 1651. by whom he had two Sons, the Duke of *Mercœur* and the Chevalier *de Vendosme*, Knight of St. *John of Jerusalem*.

2. *Francis de Vendosme* Duke of *Beaufort*, born at *Paris* 1616. slain in the French Expedition for the relief of *Candia*, who died unmarried.

3. *Isabelle de Vendosme*, Widow to the Duke of *Nemours*, by whom she had two Daughters.

The two Dukes of *Longueville* are Sons of the Duke *Longueville*, which died in *May* 1663. They are descended in a natural and masculine Line from *Lewis* of *France*, Duke of *Orleance* and Brother of *Charles VI*. The Count *de Dunois* (from whom they derive) did so many Nob'e Exploits against the English in the time of *Charles VII*, under the name of the *Bastard of Orleans*, that he acquired several great and particular Priviledges to his Family; which before his dayes were never granted to any Natural Children, nor have been since, but to the Kings own.

The late Duke of *Longueville* was married to his first Wife *Louise de Bourbon*, Princess of the Blood in *April* 1617, she was Eldest Daughter to the late Duke of *Soissons*, who died in 1637, by whom he had two Sons that died

died young, and one Daughter married as above-said to the Duke of *Nemours*. In 1642 he married the present Prince of *Condy's* Sister as above-said, by whom he has two Sons, *Jean-Lewis-Charles d'Orleans* Duke of *Longueville*, born January 1646, and *Charles Paris d'Orleans*, born January 1649.

For matter of Preseance, or Precedence of the great Houses I have mentioned; there having as yet been no precise regulation of it in *France*, I shall leave every man to judge as he pleaseth himself.

CHAP. V.

Of Forreign Princes.

THE rest of the Princes called Strangers, though they be born in *France*, are denominated from the Family or forreign Principality from whence they are descended, as in the Houses of *Lorrain*, *Savoy*, and others.

Of the House of Lorrain.

The Family of *Lorrain* now living, may be divided into seven branches.

The first Branch of Lorrain.

1. Is *Charles* Duke of *Lorrain* the chief of that House ; he married his Cousin German *Nicole de Lorrain*, Eldest Daughter and Heir to the late *Henry* Duke of *Lorrain*. He was a long time Prisoner in *Spain* , during which his Wife retired into *France* ; and that she might not follow the misfortunes of her Husband, she made over all her right and interest in *Lorrain* to the King of *France* , for a Pension suitable to her Dignity and Birth.

The King having demolisht the Fortifications at *Nancy* , and prevailed for his liberty by the Treaty of Peace , he restored Duke *Charles* to the possession of *Lorrain* , and all the Towns and Seniorities belonging formerly to the Bishoprick of *Metz* , *Toul* , and *Verdun* , &c.

Since

Since which time the Duke *Charles* of *Lorraine* has granted the full and absolute sovereignty and propriety of the said Duchy to the King of *France*; which Donation was verified in Parliament, the King being present, in *Febr.* 1662; since which time there has been the Treaty of *Marsal*.

2. Prince *Francis*, Brother to the Duke *Charles*, married his Cousin German also *Claude de Lorraine*, by whom he had one Son born at *Vienna* 1663.

3. *Marguerite de Lorraine*, Widdow of the late Duke of *Orleans*, who left her three Daughters, as we have said before.

The second Branch of Lorraine.

Of this Branch there is only remaining Madam *de Vendosme*, born 1592, and married to the late Duke of *Vendosme*, &c. 1609.

The third Branch of Lorraine.

Henry Prince de Lorraine, Marquis de Mont, Cousin German to Madam de Vendosme is the third Branch.

The fourth Branch is the Duke of Guise.

1. Lewis of Lorraine, the late Duke of Joyeuse, by his Wife Francoise Marie de Valois (only Daughter and Heir of the Duke d'Angoulême) had one Son called Joseph Lewis de Lorraine Duke of Guise, &c. first Prince of the House of Lorraine, born 1650, brought up in France, and married to Mademoiselle d'Alençon Isabelle d'Orléans, the late Dukes youngest Daughter in May 1667.

2. Mademoiselle de Guise called Marie of Lorraine

3. Francis Renee de Lorraine de Guise, Abbess of Montmartre.

The

The fifth Branch

Was the late Duke *de Chevreuse* called *Claude de Lorraine*, Son of *Henry de Lorraine Duke of Guise*, he married *Marie de Rohan*, Widdow to the Constable *Luynes*, he died at *Paris* in *January* 1657, leaving only one Daughter *Henrietta de Lorraine de Chevreuse*, Abbess of *Jenare*.

The sixth Branch is d' Elbeuf.

The late Duke *d' Elbeuf*, who died the 8th of *December* 1657, had four Children by *Catharine Henriette* (*Henry IV. Natural Daughter*, Sister to the Duke of *Vendosme*, but legitimated)

1. *Charles* of *Lorraine Duke d' Elbeuf*, &c. whose first Wife was *Elizabeth* of *Lannoy*, Widdow to the *Comte de la Roche Guyon*; his second *Elizabeth de la Tour*, Sister to the Duke of *Bouillon*. By his first Wife he had *Charles de Lorraine*, Prince *d' Elbeuf*, born *Novemb.* 1650, and *Elizabeth* of *Lorraine*, born in *Aug.* 1649. By his second Wife he had five,

N 5

Henry

Henry Fredrick de Lorrain, Comte de l'Islebone, born Jan. 1657; *Marie Eleoner of Lorrain* Febr. 1658; *Francis Marie de Lorrain*, May 1659; *Henry de Lorrain Chevalier d' Elbeuf*, Aug. 1661; and *Lewis de Lorrain*, born the 8th of Septemb. 1662.

2. *Charles de Lorrain* Prince of Harcourt, married *Anne d'Ornano*, Niece to the Mareschal of that Name, by whom he has had three Sons, and two Daughters.

3. *Francis Marie de Lorrain*, Prince de l'Islebone, married Sept. 1658 to *Christienne d'Estree*, who died the same year; and in 1660 to *Anne of Lorrain*, Daughter to the Duke of Lorrain, by whom he had three Daughters and a Son.

The seventh Branch is of Harcourt.

The late *Henry of Lorrain*, Brother of the late Duke d' Elbeuf, Comte de Harcourt, married *Philip du Cambout*, a Relation of the late Cardinal Richlieus, by whom he had six Children.

All the Princes of this House, give the Arms of Lorrain, but with certain differences and distinctions.

Of the House of Savoy.

There are in France of the House of Savoy, *Eugene Maurice de Savoy, Comte de Soissons*, who married *Olimpe Mancini*, Chief of the Council, and Super-Intendant of the Household to the Queen, and one of the Nieces of Cardinal *Mazarin*, by whom he had five Sons and two Daughters.

There were also two Dukes of *Nemours*, the first died in July 1652, leaving two Daughters by *Isabelle de Vendosme*, Daughter of the Duke de *Vendosme*, which he married in July 1643.

The Eldest Daughter was *Marie-Jeanne-Batiste de Savoy-Nemours*, born in April 1644, and married to the Duke of *Savoy* 1665.

The second was *Marie Francoise-Elizabeth de Savoy-Nemours*, born June 1646, and married to the King of Portugal 1665, since which that Marriage having

having been declared null, she was married again in March 1668 to the King's Brother Don *Pedro* Regent of the Kingdom of *Portugal*, by whom he has one Daughter.

The second Duke was called *Henry de Savoy* Duke of *Aumale*, &c. who having been educated in all the Exercises worthy of a Prince, and well instructed in all kind of Literature, was made Archbishop of *Reims*, and had several other Ecclesiastical Preferments: But his Brother being slain so unfortunately, and the Honours and Estate devolving upon him, he resigned his Benefices, and to restore his declining family, took upon him the Title of the Duke of *Nemours*, and married *Anne-Marie d'Orleans*, Daughter to the Duke of *Longueville* in the year 1657, but he died without Children 1659, to the extinguishment of the Family of the *Nemours*, which had flourished in *France* for the space of 150 years.

*Of the House de la Tour
d' Auvergne.*

All the Princes of this House have their residence and Estates in *France* since the year 1651, in which the late Duke of *Bouillon Frederick Maurice de la Tour d' Auvergne*, resigned the Sovereignty of *Sedan* to the King, and received in exchange the Duchies d' *Atbrer* and *Chateau-Thierry*, with the Counties of *Auvergne* and *Eureux*, without so much as pretending to the right of Sovereignty which this House has in *Buillon*, which was formerly usurpt.

This late *Frederick Maurice de la Tour d' Auvergne* was the Son of *Henry de la Tour d' Auvergne*, Duke of *Buillon*, &c. by his Wife *Elizabeth* of *Nassau*, Daughter to *William* Prince of *Orange*. He married *Eleonor Febronie de Bergh*, by whom he had ten Children.

1. *Madam la Duchess d' Elbenf Isabelle de la Tour d' Auvergne*, married to *Charles* of *Lorraine* Duke d' *Elbenf*.

8. *Con-*

2. *Lonise de la Tour d' Auvergne*, called *Mademoiselle d' Auvergne*.

3. *Emilie Elionore de la Tour d' Auvergne* a religious *Carmelite* in the *Grand Convent of Carmelites*.

4. *Godfrey Maurice de la Tour d' Auvergne*, *Sovereign Duke of Bullion*, &c. who was married in the Chappel of the *Louvre* in *April 1662* to *Mademoiselle Marie Anne de Mancini* a *Niece of Cardinal Mazarins*, by whom he had four *Sons* and one *Daughter*; the *Eldest* called the *Comte d' Eureux*.

5. *Fredrick Maurice de la Tour d' Auvergne*, *Comte d' Auvergne*, who married *Henriete de Zoleren*, the only *Daughter* of the *Prince of Zoleren* of the *House of Brandenburg*, by whom he had one *Son*, called the *Marquis de Bergue*, and three *Daughters*.

6. *Emanuel Theodose de la Tour d' Auvergne*, *Duke d' Albert*, promoted to the *Cardinalship* in *November 1668*.

7. *Hippolyte de la Tour d' Auvergne*, a religious *Carmelite*, in the same *Convent* with his *Sister*.

8. *Constantin Ignace de la Tour d' Auvergne*, *Chevalier de Bonillon* and
Grand

Grand Croix of the Order of *Malta*.

9. *Henry de la Tour d' Auvergne*,
Duke de *Chateau-Thierry*.

10. *Maurice Phebronie de la Tour d' Auvergne*, called *Princess d' Eureux*, married to *Maximilian Philip* of *Bavaria*, Son to *Maximilian* Elector of *Bavaria*, by his Wife *Marie Anne*, Arch-Duchess of *Austria*.

Henry de la Tour d' Auvergne, *Vicomte de Turenne*, is Brother to the last Duke of *Bullion*, in great Command and Authority both in the Armies and Councils of the King; he married the only Daughter of the Duke de *la Force*, but has had no Children by her as yet: he turned Catholick the 23th of *Octob.* 1668.

Thinking it not impertinent to select out of the Ducal Families, such as the King has been pleased to adorn with any particular honours, we shall begin with the Branch of *Grimaldy de Mourgues*, who has the possession of the Duchy of *Valentinois*.

Grimaldy

Grimaldy de Mourgues.

Lewis I. Sovereign Prince of Monaco, Duke of Valentinois, Peer of France, &c. married Charlotte Catharine de Grammont, by whom he has one Son, Anthony Grimaldy, born in January 1661, and called Duc de Valentinois.

Of the House of Rohan.

The Lustre of this Family has been in all Ages so conspicuous, that they have had Matches and Alliances with the Emperours, the Kings of *France, England, Scotland, Spain, Arragon, and Navarre*; and so near were they to the Duchy of *Brittanie*, that had *Anne of Brittanie* (who was married to *Charles VIII. and Lewis the XII.*) died without issue, there was none else could have pretended to the Succession.

But for more Order, we shall deduce them from three Heads, 1. *Henry Duke of Rohan*; 2. The late *Pierre, Prince of Guimene*; 3 His Brother *Hercules de Rohan, late Duke of Montbazon.*

1. The

1. The late Duke of Rohan had (by his Wife *Marguerite de Bethune*, Daughter to the late *Duc de Snilly*) *Marguerite de Rohan*, his only Daughter and heir (to whom the Duchy of Rohan and *Viscomte de Leon* did naturally descend) who married *Henry de Chabot*, younger Son of the Admiral *Chabot*; by whom she had two Sons and three Daughters.

2. The late *Pierre de Rohan*, Prince of *Guemene*, Comte de *Montanbon*, and and Elder Brother to the Duke of *Montbazon*, married *Magdelene de Rienx*, Daughter to the Seigneur de *Chattean-Neuff*, by whom he had *Anne of Rohan*, married to *Lewis of Rohan* his Cousin Germain.

3. The late *Hercules de Rohan*, Duke of *Montbazon*, &c. who died in 1654, had by his first Wife *Magdelene de Lenoncourt*, (Daughter and sole Heir to *Henry de Lenoncourt*) two Children; and by his second Wife, *Marie de Bretagne*, Daughter of the Comte de *Vertus*, three more.

His Children by his first Wife were,

1. *Lewis de Rohan*, Prince of *Guimene*, *Duc de Montbazou*, &c married *Anne de Rohan* (as above-said) *Princesse of Guimene*, and his Cousin German, by whom he had *Charles de Rohan* (called *Duke of Montbazou*, &c. who married *Armand* Daughter and Sister of the late *Comte*, and *Marshal de Schomberg*, and had five Children by her) and *Lewis* called *Monsieur de Rohan*

2. *Mary de Rohan*, Daughter of the late *Hercules de Rohan*, who married *Charles Albert Duc de Luynes*, Peer and Constable of France, by whom she had *Lewis* the present *Duke de Luynes*; and after his death she married *Claude de Lorraine* *Duke of Chevreuse*, who died also 1657, leaving her but one Daughter alive, which is *Henriette de Lorraine de Chevreuse*, Abbess of *Jouarre*.

By his second Wife,

Mons. de Guimene has by the Fathers side one Brother and two Sisters more:

1. *Fran.*

of FRANCE. 283

1. *Francis de Rohan*, Prince de *Soubize*, &c. married 1663 to *Mademoiselle de Rohan* his Cousin.

2. *Marie Elionore de Rohan*, Abbess of *la Trinity de Caen*.

3. *Mademoiselle de Montbazou Anne de Rohan*, married in 1661 to the Duke of *Lynes* her Nephew and Godson.

The House of Tremoille.

The Chief of this Family is *Henry de Tremoille* Duke of *Thouars*, Peer of *France*, &c. who turned Catholick in the year 1628, he married *Marie de la Tour d'Auvergne*, who died 1665, and left him two Sons and a Daughter: his Sons were,

1. *Henry de la Tremoille*, Prince de *Tarente*, &c. who in the year 1648 married the Sister of the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, and has by her two Sons and three Daughters.

2. *Lewis Maurice de la Tremoille*, Comte de *Laval* Abbot of *Charroux*, &c.

3. *Marie de la Tremoille*, married to Prince *Barnard of Saxon Weymar*, Son
to

to Duke *William* in the year 1662.

Of the House of *Espéron* I shall say nothing, there being none remaining of that Family but the Duchesse Dowager of *Espéron*, and one Daughter a Carmelite.

It is to be noted, There are several Lords in *France*, that carry the Title of Princes, annex to some Lands in their possession, with the Titles of Principalities: as the Principalities of *Dombes*, and *la Roche-sur-Yon*, to Mademoiselle de *Montpensier*, de *Martignes*, and d'Anet to the Duke of *Vendosme* and several others, yet these Princes have the Ranks only of Dukes and Peers of *France* (if they be so) and not of Princes, as not having the Privilege of the *Pour*, which is given to none but Princes indeed.

The Privilege of the *Pour* has its denomination from hence, when the Harbingers or Quarter-Masters take up Quarters for the Court, or the Army, they put only the Name of the Officer in Chalk upon the Door: But when they take up Lodgings for any of the *Princes*, they adde *Pour Monsieur* ---- tel.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Antient Peers of
FRANCE.

There are six Ecclesiasticks, Peers of France.

1. The Archbishop and Duke of Reimes, first Peer of France, is Monsieur le Cardinal Anthonio, Grand Aumonier, &c.
2. The Bishop and Duke of Laon, and Peer of France, is Cesar d'Estrees, Son of Mareschal d'Estree.
3. The Bishop and Duke of Langres, and Peer of France, is Lewis de la Riviere, Grand Aumonier to the Queen.
4. The Bishop and Comte de Beauvais, and Peer of France, is Nicholas Choart de Busanval.
5. The Bishop and Comte de Chaulons in Campania, and Peer of France, is Felix Vialart de Herse.

6. The

6. The Bishop and Comte de Noyon, and Peer of France, is Francis de Glamont de Tonerre.

There are six Seculars also, which are the Dukes of *Bourgogne*, *Normandy*, *Guyenne*, and the Counts of *Tholouse*, *Flandres*, *Champagne*.

Of the Lords which are Dukes and Peers of *France*, with the several years of their Verifications, in all 31.

<i>Uzez</i> , in the year	1565.
<i>Ventadour</i> ,	1578.
<i>Suilly</i> ,	1606.
<i>Luynes</i> ,	1619.
<i>Lefdiguieres</i> ,	1620.
<i>Brissac</i> ,	1630.
<i>Chaunes</i> ,	1621.
<i>La Rochefoucault</i> ,	1622.
<i>Richelieu</i> ,	1631.
<i>Retz</i> ,	1634.
<i>S. Simon</i> ,	1635.

La

<i>La Force,</i>	1637.
<i>Rohan,</i>	1645.
<i>Piney de Luxembourg,</i>	1662.
<i>Eftree,</i>	1663.
<i>Gramont,</i>	1663.
<i>Mazarin,</i>	1663.
<i>Villeroy,</i>	1663.
<i>Mortemar,</i>	1663.
<i>Poix-Crequey,</i>	1663.
<i>St. Aignan,</i>	1663.
<i>Rendan de Foix,</i>	1663.
<i>La Rocheguyon Liancour,</i>	1663.
<i>Tremes,</i>	1663.
<i>Noailles,</i>	1663.
<i>Coiſlin,</i>	1663.
<i>Pleſſis-Pralin,</i>	1665.
<i>D'Aumont,</i>	1665.
<i>Senneterre,</i>	1665.
<i>Montauſier,</i>	1665.
<i>Vaujour,</i>	1667.

Besides these *Dukes* and *Peers*, verified in the Parliament of *Paris*, there are two *Dukes* in *France*, whose Patents were verified in different Parliaments.

As

As, 1. *Philip Eugene de Gorrevod, Duke de Pondevaux, Prince du S. Empire, &c.* his Patent is registred in the Parliament of *Digon* only.

2. *Lewis Francis de Brancas, Duke de Villars in Provence*, whose Patent is verified in the Parliament of that Province, and no where else.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Dukes and Peers whose Patents have not as yet been verified in Parliament.

There having been several Patents for Dukes and Peerships of France, obtained by several great Persons during the late Wars, whose Patents are not verified in Parliament, and yet they receive the honours due to that quality for their lives, and their Children after them, if it be the Kings pleasure; I think it not amiss to advertise that there are Nine of them in all.

<i>Bournonville</i> had his Patent	1600.
<i>Cardone</i> in	1642.
<i>Vitry-Chateau villain</i>	1643.
<i>Navailles</i>	1650.
<i>Arpajon</i>	1651.
<i>Pavan-la Vieu-ville</i>	1652.
<i>Nogent le Rotron d' Orval</i>	1652.
<i>Roquelare</i>	1652.
<i>Duras</i>	1668.

CHAP. VIII.

*The Date of the Erection of
all the Duchies and Pairies
in France.*

WE have already given the Names
of all the Duchies and Pairies
of *France*, yet for greater satisfaction
we shall insert all the Duchies and Pai-
ries, and all the simple Duchies, ac-
cording

according to the dates of their several Erections : For it is to be observed, That there are Lands erected into simple Duchies, and not Duchies and Pairies, and others into Duchies and Pairies, according to their several Letters of Erection.

For the most part the Issue Male is capable of succeeding in those honours, and if that fails, the Lands revert to the condition they were in before their Erection, and to revive their honour, they must obtain new Patents from the King : yet there are some Duchies which by particular favour go along with the Daughters, as the Duchies of Nevers, de Beaumont le Vicomte, de Mayenne, de Mercœur, de Rothelois, de Joyeuse, d'Espèron d'Elbeuf, d'Aiguillon, and de Biron, which is extinct

Some will have it, that these Duchies may descend upon the Fem le for once, but that the second time they lose their Title of Duchies, and return to their old Appellations.

*A List of the Duchies and
Pairies of France, accord-
ing to the Date of their
Creations.*

Philip le Bel erected

*Brittaine into a Duchy and Pai-
rie 1297.*

Charles IV. dit le Bel erected

*Bourbon to a simple Duchy
1327.*

Philip de Valois

*Orleans Duchy and Pairie 1344,
and gave in Appanage with other
Lands to Monf. the Kings only
Brother.*

King *John* erected

Anjou Duchy and Pairie 1350,
and gave it in Appanage to Mon-
sieur.

Bar-le-Duc simple Duchy 1357,
belonging to the House of *Lorraine*.

Auvergne simple Duchy 1360,
given to the House of *Buillon*.

Berry, simple Duchy 1360.

Touraine, simple Duchy 1360.

Charles VI. erected

Valois, Duchy and Pairie, 1402,
and is part of the Appanage be-
longing to the Duke of *Orleans*
the Kings only Brother.

Nemours, Duchy and Pairie
1404, belonging to the House of
Savoy.

Alencon Duchy and Pairie 1413.

Lewis

Lewis XII. erected

Longueville, simple Duchy 1505.
given by *Charles VII.* to the great
Count de *Dunois*.

Francis I. erected

Vendosme, Duchy and Pairy,
1514, in the possession of the Dukes
of *Vendome*, since *Henry IV.*

Chatel-Eraud, Duchy and Pairy,
1514, in the possession of *Ma-*
demoiselle.

Angouleme, Duchy and Pairy
1515, in the possession of the
Duke of *Guise*.

Dunois, Duchy and Pairy 1525,
but not verified in Parliament.

Guise, Duchy and Pairy 1527.

Chartres, simple Duchy, erected
1528, by *Francis I.* part of Mon-
sieurs Appanage.

Nevers, Duchy and Pairy, erect-
ed by *Francis I.* 1538, and is now
in the possession of the *M. de*
Mancini.

Etoupeville, a simple Duchy, erected 1534, belonging to the Duke *de Longueville*.

Estampe, a simple Duchy, 1536, in possession of the Duke *de Vendosme*.

Montpensier, Duchy and Pairy, erected 1538, possess'd by *Mademoiselle*.

Beaumont le Sonnois au Maine, or *Beaumont le Vicomte*, simple Duchy, 1543, re-united to the Crown.

Henry II. erected

Aumale, Duchy and Pairy, 1547.

Albret, Duchy, erected 1556, re-united to the Crown, but given since by Contract to the House of *Buillon*.

Charles

Charles IX.

Chatteau-Thierry, 1566, given in 1651, to the House of *Buillon* also, and never to revert to the Crown, but for fault of Issue Male.

Beau-preau, simple Duchy, 1562, and belonging to the Duke of *Brisfac*.

Pontbierre, Duchy and Pairy, 1569, belonging to the House of *Vendosme*.

Evreux, simple Duchy, 1569, belonging now to the House of *Buillon*.

Vsez, Duchy and Pairy 1572, belonging to the House of *Crussol*.

Mayenne, Duchy and Pairy, 1573, in the possession of the Duke *de Mazarine* by Marriage with Cardinal *Mazarins* Niece.

Mercœur Principality in *Brit-tanie*, Duchy and Pairy 1569, in the possession of the Eldest Son of the Duke de Vendosme.

Henry III. erected

St. Fargeau, Duchy and Pairy, 1575, which belongs to *Mademoiselle*.

Loudun, simple Duchy, erected 1579, and belonging now to the Duke de la Tremouille.

Foyeuse, Duchy and Pairy, 1581, in the possession of the Duke of Guise.

Elbeuf, Duchy-Pairy, erected 1581, in the possession of the House of Lorraine.

Espernon, Duchy-Pairy, 1581.

Rhetelois, Duchy-Pairy, 1581.

Halleuvin Maynelay, Duchy-Pairy, 1587, belonging to the House of Schonbert.

Brien

Brien, simple *Duchy*, erected by *Henry III.* 1587.

Montbazou, *Duchy-Pairy*, 1588, belonging to the House of *Rohan*.

Ventadour, erected first into a *Duchy* 1578, and into a *Duchy-Pairy*, 1589: it belongs to the House of *Levis*.

Henry IV. erected

Thouars 1595, belonging to the House of *Tremouille*.

Beaufort, *Duchy-Pairy*!, 1597, in the House of *Vendome*.

Crouy, simple *Duchy*, erected 1598, but now extinct, and the Lands descended to the Heirs of *Charles de Crouy*, Duke d' *Arscot*.

Snilly, *Duchy-Pairy*, 1606, belonging to *Francis de Bethune*.

Fronsac and *Caumont*, *Duchy-Pairy*, 1608, belongs to the Prince of *Condy*.

Lewis XIII. erected

Damville, Duchy-Pairy, 1610, at present extinct, but the Estate is in *Monf. de Ventadour*.

Lesdigniers, Duchy-Pairy, 1611, in the Family *de Bonne de Crequy*.

Chevreuse, erected first into a Duchy by *Francis I.* 1545, made a Pairy by *Lewis XIII.* 1612, in the possession of *Madam de Chevreus*, by Articles at her Marriage.

Chateau-Roux, Duchy-Pairy, 1616, and belongs to *Monsieur le Prince*.

Luynes, Duchy-Pairy, 1619, belongs to the House of *Albert* or *Luynes*.

Brissac, Duchy-Pairy, 1611, belonging to the House of *Cosse alias Brissac*.

Seurre-Billegard, Duchy-Pairy, 1619.

Chaunes,

Chaunes, Duchy-pairy, 1621, in the House of *Albert de Eynes*.

Candale, or rather *Halleuvin*, Duchy-Pairy; extinct, but revived under the Title of *Candale*, 1621, for the late Duke *d'Espernon*, who married the Duchess of *Halleuvin*.

Villars, simple Duchy, 1627, belonging to the Eldest of the House of *Brandenbourgh*, habituated in *France*.

Richlien, Duchy and Pairy, 1631, and belongs to the House of *Richlien*.

La Valette, Duchy Pairy, 1622.

Pondevaux, Simple Duchy, 1623, in the possession of *Philip Eugene d'Gorreword*.

Montmorency, Duchy Pairy, erected 1551, by *Henry II.* but having been since extinct, it was re-erected by *Lewis XIII.* 1633, and belongs.

belongs to Monsieur *Le Prince*,
Rais, *Duchy Pairy*, 1634,
and is in the House of *Gondy*.

St. Simon, *Duchy Pairy*, 1635,
and belongs to the younger Son
of the House of *St. Simon*.

La Rochefoucault, *Duchy Pairy*,
1622, and belongs to the Fa-
mily of the *Rochefoucaults*.

La Force, *Duchy Pairy*, 1637,
belongs to the Duke *de la Force*,
Mareschal of *France*.

Aiguillon, *Duchy Pairy*, erect-
ed 1599, for the House of *Lor-
raine*, and again by *Lewis XIII.*
1638. The Niece of the late Car-
dinal *Richelieu*, is *Duchess* of it.

Valentinois, *Duchy Pairy*, re-
united to the Crown, but *Lewis*
XIII. by his Letters Patents 1642,
gave this *Duchy* to the Prince of
Monaco.

Rohan,

Rohan, Duchy-Pairy, erected 1603, but extinct for want of Males, it was revived 1645: This Duchy belongs to the Son of *Madam de Rohan*, Widow to *Henry Chabot*.

Piney Luxembourg, Duchy-Pairy, 1581, in the possession of *Francis-Henry de Montmorency*, &c.

Vernueil Duchy-Pairy, erected 1652.

Estree, Duchy Pairy, erected 1645.

Gramont Duchy Pairy, verified 1663.

Rethelois Mazarini, Duchy Pairy, lately erected for *Armand de Mazarini*, and verified 1663.

Villeroy, Duchy Pairy, erected 1651, the next day after the Kings Majority.

Mortimar, Duchy Pairy, erected 1653, and verified in Parliament 1663.

Crequy, Duchy Pairy, erected 1653, and verified 1660.

St. Aignan, Duchy and Pairy, verified 1663.

Foix-Rendan, Duchy Pairy, verified 1663.

Liancour, Duchy Pairy, erected 1643, verified 1663.

Tresmes, Duchy Pairy, erected in 1643, and verified 1663.

Noailles, Duchy Pairy, verified 1663.

Coislin, Duchy Pairy, erected in favour of Messire *Pierre segnier*, and verified 1663.

Plessis-Pralin, Duchy Pairy, 1665.

Aumont, Duchy Pairy, verified in Parliament 1665.

La Ferie Sanneterre, Duchy Pairy, verified in Parliament, 1665.

Mountazier, Duchy Pairy, verified in Parliament 1665.

Rouanez, lately erected and verified in Parliament 1667, in favour of the Duke de *Fuellads* Marriage with Mademoiselle de *Rouanez*.

La Valiere, or *Vaujour*, Duchy Pairy, verified in Parliament 1667.

CHAP.

CHAP. IX.

*The Original of the Twelve
Antient Peers of France,
and the Functions they per-
formed at the Coronation of
the KING.*

THe quality of the Twelve Antient Peers of *France*, is no more at present but a meer honour and dignity, by which they enjoy their ranks and places at the Inauguration and Coronation of the King, and have peculiar Seats in Parliament. Their Institution is so uncertain and obscure, it is impossible to deduce its assured Original from History, some attributing it to *Hugo Capet*, and others to *Charlemaine*.

The Original of the Name and Function of the Peers of *France*, cannot be better deduced (as *M. Pithou* observes) than from the common usage of their
Fiefs;

Fiefs; which is when the Vassals holding in *Fief* or Fee fully and directly of the same Lord, are called *Pares Curie aut Domus*, and obliged to be assistant, when the Lord takes possession of his Lands, to be present at the judgement of *Fiefs*, and other Rights which they enjoy in proportion with the Peers of *France*; who in like manner are assistant at the Coronation of the King, and his Councillors in his Court of Parliament; which for that reason is called the *Court of Peers*: so that in a word the Peers of *France* are only *Tenants in Fee*, holding their Lands immediately of the Crown, such as were antiently the Seven Peers in the time of *Lewis le June*, Anno 1179.

Originally there were but Six Peers, the Dukes of *Burgundy*, *Normandy*, and *Aquitaine*, the Comts of *Toulouse*, *Flanders*, and *Aquitain*: to which have been since added the six Ecclesiasticks, the Archbishop of *Reims*, the Bishops of *Laon* and *Langres*, and the three Ecclesiastical Comtes the Bishops of *Beauvais*, *Chalons*, and *Noyon*; to the first of which the Archbishop of *Reimes*,
Lewis

Lewis le 7^e granted the Primacy, making him first Peer of *France*, with the Prerogative of Crowning the Kings.

Amongst the Ecclesiasticks there are three Dukes, and three Comts, and amongst the Seculars the same.

Their Functions at the Coronations are these,

The Archbishop of *Reims* has the Priviledge of anointing the King with the Oil of the holy *Ampulla*.

The Bishop of *Laon* carries the Sainte *Ampoule*, or Holy Vial.

The Bishop of *Langres* the Scepter, and in the absence of the Archbishop of *Reims*, annoints the King.

The Bishop of *Beauvais* carries the Royal Mantle.

The Bishop of *Chalons* the Ring, and The Bishop of *Noyon* the Belt or *Baudrick*.

The Duke of *Burgundy* carries the Crown, and puts on the Kings Sword.

The Duke of *Guyenne* the first Banner.

The Duke of *Normandy* the second.
The Comte de *Tolouse* the Spurs.

The Comte de Champagne the Banner Royal, or the Standard de Guerre.

The Comte de Flanders the Sword.

On the Coronation day these Peers do wear a Circle of Gold upon their heads (during the whole Ceremony) in the fashion of a Crown: but because of the six Secular Peers, five are united to the Crown, and *Flanders* which is the sixth, is under forreign Jurisdiction, there are six Princes or great Lords chosen to perform their Functions, and for the better clearing and illustration of the matter, it will not be amiss if in this place I insert the Formalities observed the 7th of June 1654, at the Coronation of our present King Lewis XIV.

The Ecclesiastick Peers then serving were,

The late Archbishop of *Bourges* in the place of the Bishop and Duke of *Laon*.

The Archbishop of *Rouen* for the Bishop Duke de *Langres*.

The Bishop Comte de *Beauvais* Peer of *France*.

The

The Bishop Comte de Noyon Peer of France.

The Bishop Comte de Chalons Peer of France.

The Cardinal Grimaldi performed the Office of Grand Aumonier, Cardinal Antonio being absent.

The Hostages given for the *Sainte Ampoule* were Monsieur le Marquis de Vardes, Messieurs de Richlien, de Biron, de Coislin; and Monsieur de Mancini carried up the Kings Train.

The late Bishop of Soissons, as first Suffragan of Reimes, put on the Crown, assisted by the Bishop of Amiens as Deacon, Monsieur de Bourlon as Subdeacon, then Coadjutor to the Bishoprick of Soissons, and since made a Bishop: The Bishops Assistant were the Bishops of Rennes, Coutances, Rodez, de St. Pol trois chateaux, Agde and Leon.

They which represented the Laick Peers, were,

Monsieur le Duc d'Anjou, for the Duke of Burgundy.

Monsieur

Monsieur le Duc de Vendosme, for the Duke of Aquitaine.

Monsieur le Duc d'Elbeuf for the Duke of Normandy.

Monsieur le Duc d'Espervon, for the Comte de Champagne.

Monsieur le Duc de Roanetz, for the Comte de Flanders.

And Monsieur le Duc de Bournonville, for the Comte de Toulouse.

Monsieur le Chancellor executed his own place.

The Mareschal d'Estree executed the Office of Constable.

The Mareschal de l'Hospital, carried the Sword.

The Mareschal du Plessis-Pralin the Crown.

The late Mareschal d'Aumont had the right hand.

The Mareschal Duc de Villeroy, had the Office of Grand Maitre de France.

CHAP. X.

The Antient Comties and Baronies erected into Pairies, and since united to the Crown, are,

Piton, la Marche, Soissons, le Comte de Beaumont le Roger; the Comte de Mortaign; the Comtes of Clermont, Macon, Maine, Saintonge, Auxerre, Foix, des Forêts; du Perche, de Dreux, and d'Eu.

Baronies Pairies united to the Crown.

Chateaufort, Timerais, Montreuil, Meulan, Coucy, Peronne, Mondidier, Roy, and Ham, Mortaigne, Beaujollis, La Fere en Tardenois, Colomiers, &c.

Having spoken of the Dukes and Peers of France, I come naturally to

CHAP.

CHAP. XI.

*The Orders of Knighthood
instituted in France.*

THE Orders of Chevalry have been always the honourable recompences of some eminent service done either to their Countrey or Prince ; hence it is our Kings have dignified such persons with them , as have been nearest related to them , or most considerable to the State.

Without mentioning all the Orders instituted in *France* , it will be sufficient to say that there was formerly the *Order of the Star* , instituted (in Memory of the Star which conducted the Wisemen of the East to *Bethlehem*) by *Robert the Devout* , King of *France* 1022. Some attribute it to *Hugh Capet* , others and that more frequently to King *John* , who re-established it indeed 1351 , but it was instituted before. The Knights wore the

the Star upon their Breasts on the left side, embroidered with Gold in five Rayes; the Grand Collar was made like a Chain wreathed with three links of Gold, fastened or knotted with Roses of Gold, enamelled with white and red. In the time of King *John* they wore a Star at the end of their Collars, or else upon their Cloaks, with this Inscription, *Monstrant Regibus astra viam*. This Order growing common, by degrees became contemptible, and was suppressed in the time of *Lewis XI.* 1455, who in the presence of several of the Order, took the Collar and put it (with a black ribband) about the Neck of his Captain of the Watch. which he wears to this day, and is from that called *le Chevalier du Guett*,

CHAP. XII.

The Kings Orders.

AT present there are onely Two Orders, of *Saint Michael*, and *du Saint d' Esprit* called usually the two Orders *du Roy*.

The Order of *Saint Michael* was instituted 1469. by *Lewis XI.* in honour of the Arch-Angel *Saint Michael*: he ordained that this Order should consist of six and thirty Knights, to be obliged upon their instalments to quit and resign all other Orders received from forreign Princes, Except the Emperours, Kings and other Princes, which might wear it with the Orders of which they were chief: but yet it must be by consent of the whole Brotherhood: And in like-manner the King of *France* with this Order may wear the Orders of other Princes.

The Knights of this Order wear a Col-
 ler of Gold tyed together with Silk
 P points

points tagg'd with gold, and at the end of it a Meddal with the picture of Saint *Michael* combating the Dragon. But *Francis* the first changed the *lacs d'armour*, into *Cordeliers d'or*, as being esteemed the founder of the *Cordeliers*; The institution of this Order contains 98 Articles, which are to be seen in a book extant for that purpose.

The Evening before the Knights of the *Holy Ghost* receive that Order, they do commonly receive this, for which reason, their Armes are incircled with two Globars, and they are called *Chevaliers des Orders du Roy*.

Out of all that have heretofore obtain'd the Order of St. *Michael*, the King selected, a certain number 12 *January* 1665. and a list has been published of their names, but since that many of them have been reformed by his Majesty.

The Order of the *Holy Ghost* was instituted at *Paris* by *Henry III.* King of *France* and *Poland*, as an eternal mark of his piety, and thankfulness to God Almighty, for his benefits so frequently conferred upon him, on that day: as his birth, his Election to the Crown of *Poland*,

land, and his Succession to France, upon the death of *Charles* the IX. he regulated the number of Knights to thirty six, in which number they continued a while after, till *Lewis* the XIII at *Fountainbleau*, 1633. at one time, gave the Order to above fifty Lords. The Knights of this Order do wear a Cross of Orange colored velvet, upon the left side of their Cloaks, &c. in the midst of which there is a Pigeon embroidred with Silver, with rayes of Silver at the corners: and another cross of Gold hanging in a sky colored ribband about their necks, the cross inameled in the borders with white, a flower-de-luce at each Corner, and a Pigeon in the midst.

The grand Coller of this order is composed of *Flower-de-luces* of Gold, crowned with golden flames, inameled with red: interlaced with three letters of gold enameled with white; The letters are an H, and a double A; the Cross of the Order is of gold likewise, with a Pigeon in the midst, innamelled with white on one side, and the image of *Saint Michael*, on the other; In the year 1594. *Henry* le grand took away the Ciphers

phers which were use by *Henry III.* out of the grand collar, and put in Trophies and Armes intermingled with crowned H. in their place.

Some are of Opinion that *Lewis King of Sicily* instituted this order of Saint *Esprit*, 1352. and that *Henry III.* did only renew it.

The day of their reception, the Knights are all in white habits, their breeches tuck'd up, with white Silk stockings, their pumps of white Velvet, their bonners of black, their mantle made with a *Cap a l'antique*, of black velvet uncut, and their ruffs very punctually set: When they are received their Caps are taken off, and a long cloke that trailes upon the ground put upon their backs, made of green velvet, powdred all over with Trophies of Gold for the Knights, and flames for the officers, and lined with orange colored sattin. They kneel down before the King, who taking their hands between his own, and striking them gently with his sword upon the shoulder, kisses their cheek.

When the King gives this Order in the Church after *Vespers*, he goes up to the

the Altar and takes his place there, being attended by the Officers of the Order: then the great Master of the Ceremonys of the Order (accompanied by the Usher and Herald) gives notice to the Princes and Lords which are to be invested, who come up immediately to his Majesty, one after another, or else two by two; being upon their knees, they lay both their hands upon the Bible, (which is held by the Chancellor) and in that manner are sworn by his Majesty.

That done, the *Prevost*, and Grand Master of the Ceremonies of that Order present the King with clokes & mantlets to invest the Knights, which being past, his Majesty receives the Collar of the Order from the hand of the Grand Treasurer, and puts it about the neck of the *Chevalier* with these words; *Here take from our hands the Collar of our Order of the holy Ghost, &c. In the name of the Father, &c.*

CHAP. XIII.

*Of the Officers, Knights, and
Commanders of the Order
of the Holy Ghost, now
living.*

THe Chancellor of the Order is the Bishop of Paris, formerly Bishop of Rodez.

The Provost of the Order is Mons. Bertrand, &c. Treasurer of the Exchequer.

The Grand Treasurer of the Order is Mons. John Baptist Colbert.

The Secretary of the Order is Mons. Jeannin de Castile.

There is an Herald King at Armes belonging to this Order, as also an Usher of the Order, two Treasurers general, du Marc d'Or, and two Controulers general, whose business is to receive the Fees du Marc d'or of all the Offices in France, of which the Treasurers give a punctual account

count to the Treasurer of this Order every year.

They are all of them Officers of the Order, have privilege to wear the Cross *du Saint Esprit*, and do enjoy the same prerogatives with the officers created at the first institution.

Knights of the Order of the holy Ghost of ancient Creation.

The King, the head of the Order; *Monsieur le Dauphin*, born a Knight of the Kings Order. *Monsieur*, born a Knight of the Orders, and *Monsieur Duke d'Orleans*, by birth a Knight of the Orders.

Of the Creation in 1620.

Rene Potier, Duc de Tremes.

In the year 1633.

Henry Duc de Tremouille, Francis Haniel de Estree, and 8 more. The *Grand Ammonier*, by his place Commander of the Kings Orders, is Cardinal *Amhonio*, who receives his oath from the King.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the late promotion of Knights of the Holy Ghost.

THe King now reigning, with the greatest Ceremony that ever was seen upon the same occasion, created several Knights in the year 1662. viz. two Princes of the Blood, nine Prelates, and nine and fifty other great persons and Commanders, *Mons. le Marechal Fabert* was named also by his Majesty, but excused himself. Besides the King sent the Collar of his Orders, to his Ambassadors at *Rome*, and in *Spain*, and six more that were absent in the Southern parts of *France*, who repairing immediately to *Mons. le Prince de Conty* (who was then Governor of *Languedoc*, and kept his residence at *Pezenas* : In the Church of *N. D. de Pezenas*, and in the same year 1661. they were installed with the same Ceremonys as were perform'd in the *Augustins* Church at *Paris*, the order being conferred upon them by the *Duc d' Arpajon*

pajon who (with two more assistants) came thither on purpose by exprefs order from the King: where the *Sieurs Martineau*, and *des Prez* executed the office of Herrald and Usher of the orders.

Some few dayes before the Ceremony at *Paris*, the King gave the Cross of the Order *du Saint Esprit*, to *Monf. le Duc de Beaufort*, who was then upon an Expedition to Sea, 1661. and at his return 1663 on holy Thursday he received the Collar from the Kings own hands in the Chappel in *St. Germans en laye*.

Since this Creation 1662, there are dead the *Prince of Cony*, the *Mareschal d' Etamps*, *Monf. de Guitault*, *Monf. le Comte de Bethune*, *Monf. le Comte de Prionle*.

When the King receives the Communion there are always two of these *Knights of the Orders* by him at Mass, who when he kneels down at the Altar, hold up the ends of the Table-cloth for him.

Upon all Feasts belonging to these Orders, the Knights repair in the Morning to the Kings Chamber, from whence they march before him two and two to the

Chappel, but if his Majesty goes to Mass to any other Church at a distance, they repair to that Church, where they receive him at the door, and conduct him two and two till he comes to his Pew.

About the latter end of the year 1607. Henry the IV. instituted an Order which he called the Order *de la Vierge Marie du Mont Carmel* or *de l'Annonciade*, to which he joyned that of *St Lazare of Jerusalem*, it consisted of an hundred French Gentlemen enobled for four degrees, both by Fathers side and Mothers, who were obliged to attend his Majesty in all his wars as a guard to his Person: on the left side of their cloaks they wore a Cross of Tawny colored Velvet or Satin, edged with silver, in the middle where of there was an image of the *Virgin Mary* in Rounds imbroidered about with rayes of Gold, about their Necks they had also each of them a Cross of Gold, and in the middle of that another image of the *Virgin Mary*, inamell'd. Lewis the XIV. now reigning confirmed all the rights, Goods, Commands, Priviledges and Exemptions of this Order,

in

in April 1664. and accordingly.

The Marquess of Neerstang was sworn the 8th of January 1668 by his Majesty into the office of the *Grand Maître* of the Royal Order of N. D. de *Mont Carmel* and of *S. Lazare de Jerusalem*, after which the King put on his Coller and Cross in the presence of his principal Lords of his Court, and then dismissed him to his Command in the Fleet, designed that year for the security of his Commerce and Coasts.

Besides these Orders of *Chevalry*, we have in *France* many Knights of *Malta*, *Grand Pryors*, and other Commanders, whose office it is to expose themselves against the Infidels and Turks in defence of the interest of Christendome: But of these there are Books enough extant already, to excuse my silence in this place.

Before the institution of the Orders of *Chevalry*, the word *Chivalry* implied some precedent Merit, and desert: Hence it is, that to this very day, Gentlemen well qualified, and of an antient family, assume that Quality and write themselves *Messire N. Chevalier Seigneur de, &c.*

OF

Of these *Chevaliers* there were likewise two Orders, the *Banneret* (whose priviledge it was to have a Banner of his own for his Vassals to serve under) and the *Batcheler* who marcht under the banners of other men: Under these the next degree was the *Escuyer*, or Squire, esteemed the last rank or *Classis* of the Nobles.

THE

THE
PRESENT STATE
OF
FRANCE.

The Fourth Book.

CONTAINING
The General Dignities in the
whole Kingdome:

*The Bishopricks, Governments,
Parliaments, Sovereign
Courts, Generalities, and
Universities.*

AMSTERDAM

1711

1712

1713

1714

1715

1716

1717

1718

1719

1720

is
A
t
n
v
c
h
r

CHAP. I.

*Of the Conestable of
France.*

THE Conestable is the first Officer belonging to the Crown: next to the King, he is chief Sovereign of the armies of France, has his place immediatly after the Princes of the Blood, and sits next them in Parliament. Formerly he was no more then what the *Grand Escuyer* is now, as is imported by the Etimologie of the word *Conestable*, from *Comes stabuli*. He is sworn also by the King.

At the publick entryes of the King the Conestable marches next before the King on his right hand, with a sword drawn, and when the King sets in his Bed of Justice, or in his Council of State, the Conestable sits next him on his right hand.

The

The Power and jurisdiction of this office, has been much augmented by the Successors of *Hugh Capet*, when they suppress the charge of the *Maire du Palais*, and though before the time of the said *Hugh*, there were Constables in *France*, yet it was without any Authority in the Armie. If we may credit *du Tillet* (who gives an account of the Constables according to their succession) there is none mentioned in History before *Froger du Chalons*, under *Lewis le gros*: and well may he be called the first Constable, seing he was the first which ever enjoyed that large power the Constables have had since, the very Princes of the blood rendering them obedience when they are in the Army.

The first which raised the Office of Constable to that Elevation, that it had a Sovereign Command not onely over all Souldiers and Officers of the Armies, but over the Princes of the blood, was *Mattheu the second*, Baron of *Montmorency*.

The Constable has a dayes pay (as a Fee) out of the first payment of all such as receive wages, as also such as have any Salaries

Salaries, or retributions from the King; he has two dayes pay likewise from every horse-man or foot belonging to the Mastre or Clerke of the *Arbaletiers* or Cross-bow-men, and of all such whose pay is accounted for before the Treasurer of War; Except the Princes of the Blood, and their domesticks (who serve at their own charges) and the Soldiers belonging to the Sea.

To attempt any thing against the Conestable is Treason, as was judged in the Case of *Peter de Craon*, in the year 1392, for conspiring the death of *Oliver de Clifson*.

His Jurisdiction is exercised at the *Marble Table* which is therefore called the *Conestably* or *Marschalsey*: and though this office was supprest by declaration of the late King, in the year 1627. after the death of the Duke *de Lesdigniers*, and since that time there has been no Conestable in *France*, yet the powers and jurisdictions of the Conestable of *France*, are executed by the *Mareschals* at the *Marble Table*, at this day, who were heretofore *Lieftenants* to the Conestable and no more.

Some

Some Annalists reckon up four and twenty Constables, but they cannot agree in their Order, and succession: there is alwayes in the Army a *Provost* of the Conestableship, who gives Passports, inquires into the enormities of the Souldiers, and all differences arising amongst them: he punishes Spies, Traitors, and such as run from their Colours; he regulates the prices of victuals, and has several other authorities, which we shall speak of more amply in our Chapter of the *Marble Table*.

By *Arrest* of the 13 March 1627, the King suppress both the Offices of *Constable*, and *Colonel General* of the Foot of *France*, and that so peremptorily, they are never to be revived upon any occasion whatsoever.

• The last Conestable of France was *La Digniers*, since his time the authority of that place has been executed by the first and eldest of the *Mareschals* of *France*, who for that reason is permitted to carry the Sword on one side of his Scutcheon, and a Baton on the other.

In an old Register in the Chamber of accounts, in the bagg called *Spalia*, there

In this Article of their priviledges, which
I think no wayes impertinent to insert :

Item, The Conestable is to have his
Chamber near the King where-ever his
Majesty goes, in his Chamber he is to
have twelve stools, twelve Cushions,
and wood for his fire : he is to have
a certain allowance of wine, two
pound of small candle, and Torches
to light him to his lodging, which are
to be brought back next day to the
the fruiterie : he is to have 36 loaves,
a pot of wine for himself, (set near
the stand) two barrils for his Chamber
(one at the Entrance, the other at
the farther end) he is to have a Pro-
portion of every Mess, (either roast
or raw) as much as is necessary, and
stables for four horses.

Item, If any Castle or Fortrefs be
taken or surrenders, the horses, har-
ness, victuals and all other things
found therein, are the Constables fees,
except the Gold, Plate, and persons,
which belong to the King, and the
great Guns which belong to the Ma-
ster of the Artillery.

Some-

sometimes there has been *Lieutenants general* made, representing the Kings person through the whole Kingdom, which is an authority almost equal with the *Constables*, though it be onely by Commission; In the year 1560. there was such a *Lieutenant* establisht under *Charles* the IX. and of late, the last Duke of *Orleans* had the same dignity during the minority of the King.

CHAP. II.

Of the Mareschals of France.

IT will be no easy matter to assert what time the Office of *Mareschal de France* was first instituted, for as much as all Historians differ in their accompts. *John le Feron* deduces it from *Clovis* II. Son of *Dagobert*, in the person of *Girard Comte de Dammartin*. Others attribute it to *Hugh Capet*: for my part, I can subscribe to neither, my first reason is *John*
le

de Feron, has not the approbation of such
as are experienced in History : and my
second That having perused most part of
our Annalists, I finde no Mention of any
Mareschals till the time of *Philip* 1. Nor
indeed was it history that brought me ac-
quainted with the name in his Raigh, but
the Records of the Foundation of the
Church of St *Martin des Camps* in *Paris*,
which was dated 1067. signed by his
Majesty, and other Lords, and at last by
Guy and *Anselme*, *Mareschals* of *France*,
without any Surnames. This Writing
(which cannot be charged with false-
hood) perswades me there have been
two at a time alwayes since their Creati-
on: which agrees also with the opinion
of *Tillet*. They have been lookd upon as
the Conestables Lieutenants, or Deputies,
and I shall not oppose it, but the Con-
stable at that time, being but the fourth
officer in the State, and his authority ex-
tending no farther then to a fourth part
of the Kings Cavalry, I cannot consent
that the *Mareschals de France* have in all
times since their Creation been Generals
of the Armies. The first that was made
Conestable de *France* was *Matthew de*
Mont-

Montmorency, for the signal service he did *Philip the August*, at the Battail of *Bovins*, and at the same time the *Mareschal* of *France* receiv'd the Lusture it still retaines, for instead of being Liestenants to the Constable in the Kings-stable only, they became his Liestenants, and had his Authority and Command in the Armies, signified, and conveyed to them by the *Baton des Commandements* then first put into their hands :

These Commands are absolutely depending upon the Crown : the *Mareschals* are all sworn by the King, and created in recompence of some Military and honorable exploit, but their dignity is not hereditary : This office cannot be taken from them, but with their lives, yet they may be suspended from its execution, which is all one, saving the Title which they retain. They take no Oath in the Parliament no more then the Constable.

The Provost des Mareschaux, are their Substitutes and Liestenants, whose jurisdiction extends to all vagabonds, thieves, coiners, wilful murderers, burners of houses, and all other Crimes which fall under

der the Cognifance of the Marefchals of France.

At first there were but two Marefchals, but fince, the neceffity of affairs have fometimes doubled their number: In the time of *Charles* the VII, there were four, which were again reduced to their primitive inftitution, and continued fo, till the reign of *Francis* the I. who being obliged to keep three or four Armies on foot, to confront the feveral enemies he had alwaies upon his hands, he revived the old number of four, and a while after advanced them to five, by the creation of *Francis de Montmorency*, (fon to the Conestable) to recompence his Father, for the Office of *Grand Maitre de France*, which he had resigned to the Duke of *Guife* by his Majesties Order: but with this caution, that at the death of the first, the fifth should be supprest, and no more than four created for the future. When the Duke of *Mayenne* was head of the League, he created three, and two of them were created by *Henry* the IV. when his Subjects returned to their Allegiance, and gave him peaceable poffeffion of his Kingdomes *Lewis XIII*,

confin'd himself to no number, and *Lewis XIV.* has gone further then he; in so much as there are thirteen now living, which execute the office of Constable at the *Marble Table*.

The *Mareschals of France*, now living are all of them Knights of the Kings Order, except the three last in this following List.

The Mareschals of France now living.

<i>D' Estree</i>	1626
<i>De Gramont</i>	1641
<i>De Turenne</i>	1643
<i>Du Plessis-Pralin</i>	1645
<i>De Villeroy</i>	1646
<i>De la Ferte Santerre</i>	1651
<i>De Grancy</i>	1651
<i>De la Force</i>	1652
<i>D' Albert</i>	1653
<i>De Chulemberg</i>	1658
<i>De Crequy</i>	1658
<i>De Humiers</i>	1658
<i>De Bellefonds</i>	1658

There are several Widdows of the late *Mareschals*, which are now living, and enjoying several honors and priviledges in the *Louvre*.

CHAP. III.

*Of the Colonels General, the
Maitres des Camps, and
other Officers.*

Since the death of the Duke of Epernon, in July 1661. there has been no Colonel General of the foot.

The Colonel General of the *Cavalerie Legere* or light horse, is Mons. de Turenne Mareschal General of the Kings Armies and Camps.

The Camp-master General of the horse, is Mons. le Comte Bussy Rabutin.

The Liestenant Collonel of the horse thorow all France, is John d' Estamps, Baron de Bellebranc, &c.

Besides these General Officers, there is a particular Campe Master to every regiment of horse.

The Colonel General of the *Swisses*, and *Grisons*, is *Eugenius Maurice de Savoy*, Comte de Soissons, &c.

Q

There

There are several Lieftenant Collonels under him, *viz.* one to every regiment of *Swiffes*.

There is also a Collonel of the *Corfes*, *Monf. Mazarques*, though at present there are no *Corfes* in the service of the King.

The *Baron d'Eguenfeld* was Collonel General of the Forreign Troops, but since his retirement there has been none.

There are other Collonels of the several Regiments of Strangers, both horse and foot.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Gens d'armes, Chevaux Legeres, and other Regiments both of horse and foot.

IN the Army, there are first the Company of the *Gens d'Armes*, the Company of the *Chevaux-legerers*, and then the several Regiments both of horse and foot.

First,

First, the Company of the *Gens d'armes* (of which the King himself is Captain, and Mons. le Comte de la Salle Lieutenant under him) is of the Guards.

The King of *Englands* second Son, having a right to a Company of horse in the King of France his pay; there is the *Scotch* Company of *Gens d'armes du Roy* commanded by the Duke of York, and (in his absence) by Mons. le Comte de Schomberg, Lieutenant in the said Company.

The Queens, the Dauphin, the Duke of *Orleans*, the Princes of the Blood, and the Marshalls of France, have each of them their Company of *Gens d'armes*, which are particularly under their several Commands, with Lieutenants, and sub-lieutenants under them.

Secondly, for the *Chevaux Legeres*, the King, Queen, Dauphin, Duke of *Orleans*, and the Princes of the blood, have each of them their Company, of which they are Commanders in chief, and have each of them their Lieutenants and Sub-Lieutenants under them.

The Companys of the *Gens d'Armes*, and the *Chevaux-legerers*, consists each

of them of two hundred horse, as has been said before, and do differ onely in this, that the last are armed with back, brest and head piece; the other compleat, and *Cap-a-pied*.

Thirdly, The other Regiments of horse are armed as the *Chevaux-legers*: When they march into the field, or come to any Battaile, they are united five or six Regiments into a Brigade, and Comanded by some ancient *Campe Master*, who is then called a *Brigadier*.

Every Regiment of horse consists of twelve Companies, and to every Company there belongs a Captain, a Lieftenant, an Ensign, and a Corner.

The Regiments of horse are called by the name of their *Maistre de Camp*. With the horse, we may reckon the two Regiments of Dragoons belonging to the Army, one (which is the Kings regiment) is commanded by the *Marquis de Lauzun Peguilean*, who is General of the Dragoons, and the other by the *Mareschal de la Ferte*.

Fourthly as to the foot, besides the Regiments of the French and Swiss Guards, the other Regiments are divided in-

into the *Vieux Corps* (which take the name of the principal Provinces of France) the *petit Vieux Corps* (which are the Regiments of *Auvergne, Silly, Rambures, Sault, Epagny, Arbonville*) and last of all the new Regiments.

The Old Regiments are kept in pay in time of Peace, onely they are reformed sometimes, and their Number reduced to thirty or forty in a Company, but their officers are alwayes reteined, that they may be ready, and their Numbers compleated upon occasion. The New Regiments which follow the Names of their *Maîtres de Camps*, being lookt upon as not so considerable as the old, are frequently disbanded at the end of the Warrs.

Besides these, the King has several foreign Regiments in his pay, as German, Scotch, Irish, Italians, *Leigeois*, and others, and particularly Swisses, of which he has in France about 5 or 6000.

Of the French Regiment of Guards.

The French Regiment of Guards is the first, and most considerable Regiment of

all the foot : it consists of thirty Companies, and each company of 200 men :

The Regiment of the Swiss Guards, of twenty Companies mentioned (with all their officers) before, where we have spoken of the Kings guardes.

The other Regiments (as we have said also before) are called by the name of the principal Provinces of the Kingdom, or or else by the Names of their *Mastres des Campes*.

The Kings field Regiment consisted formerly of 54 Companies, but are now reduced to 34, yet so as there are 54 Captains continued in pay, though there be but 34 in service, according to the Companies that are kept intire: and this is the onely Regiment in *France*, that hath Sub-Lieutenants in its several Companies like the Guards.

Asto the Commanders of the Armies, the first is usually, a Captain General, who commands in chief, then a Lieutenant general, or *Mareschal de Bataille*, formerly called *Aide de Camp*, after which are the *Brigadiers* commanding several Regiments of horse, after them the *Mastres des Camps*, commanding in every

ry Regiment, next them the Captaines of every Company, and under them, the Lieutenants, Ensigns and Cornets (if they be of the *Chevaux Legers*) but if they be of the *Gens d'Armes*, they have no Cornet.

As to the *Quarter-Masters* for disposing the several Regiments into their particular quarters, There is first a *Quarter-Master-General of the horse*, but amongst the foot that office is commonly discharged by the *Majors* of the several Brigades: as to particular Regiments every one has its peculiar Quarter-master, who having received advertisement from the superiour officers, what part is assigned for their several Regiments, they give notice immediately to the Quarter-masters of each Company, whose duty it is to assign Quarters to the Officers, and Soldiers.

There are three *Quarter-Masters aux Camps & Armees du Roy*, erected into an Office. And because the Officers of the horse and foot, have been frequently in contest and competition, for precedency and command, it is ordered that the Captain of horse shall command in chief

when they are quartered together in any *Campagna*, or plain, but the Captain of Foot, when they are in Camp, or are quartered amongst enclosures or hedges.

It is to be observed that formerly when the Kings of *France* went to fight, they Marched under the *Cornette blanche de France*, and with them several great Lords Voluntiers, but that Custom is now laid aside: this *Cornette blanch* was a peculiar Colour under which the King marched, and different from the Colonels of the Cavalry, which is white also, and carryed at this day by the *Marquis de Vandevres*, who has the Title of *Cornette blanche*, and is *Grand Carver* to the King as we have said before.

CHAP. V.

Of the Grand-Maitre of the Artillery.

THE *Grand Maitre* of the Artillery is the Son of the *Mareschal du Meil-leraye* Duke and Peer of France &c.

Before the Invention of Great Guns, there was a *Grand-Maitre des Arbaletiers* and *Cranequiniers* (that is of the Cross-bows, and other Engines for battery) who had the super-intendance, of all such Machines for the War : This office is supposed to have been ever since the dayes of *Saint Lewis* ; and in the time of *Charles VI.* the *Sieur de Hangist* , was *Grand maitre* of the *Arbaletiers* , but that Title was changed into the Captain general *des Poudres, & de Artillery* , for a time, and afterwards, by *Henry the fourth* , erected into an office of the Crown in the year 1610. with the title of *Grand Maitre* , in favour to *Maximilian de Bethune* , Duke *de Sully* , a great Confident of the Kings.

In all the French Armies there is a Lieutenant of the Artillery, who Commands, and oversees the Conduct of the Carriages and baggage, and receives his Commission from the *Grand Maitre*.

He has a Superintendancy and jurisdiction over all officers belonging to the Artillery, as Canoniers, Pioneers, Wagoniers, &c. all which are under his Command, though the *Mareschals of France*, pretend to Authority over them also. It is he, gives order for the intrenchment of the Army, either upon a March, or at the sitting down before a Town: he issues out Orders for the making of Poudre, the casting of Guns, &c. has a power over all the *Arsenals* in France: oversees the Tents, and Pavillions for the Army, and directs even in the *Arsenal at Paris*.

At the taking of any great Town, all things that are cast, belong as Fees to the *Grand Maitre de l' Artillery*, who sometimes commands the very Bells to be taken down.

And because the King of *France* is not without his wars at Sea as well as at Land, and provision is equally necessary in both: having spoke of the Conestable who

who is chief officer of his Land, I shall speak of the Admiral now, who is chief of his Naval Armies, and has no less Authority at Sea.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Admiral at Sea.

THE last Admiral of *France*, was *Francis de Vendome, Duke de Beaufort, Grand Maitre des Mers*, Super-intendant General of the Commerce and Navigation of *France*, &c. sworn by the King 1650.

The Admiral is an Officer of the Crown, and Commands at Sea with the same Authority, as the Conestable, or Mareschals do at Land: The power of this office was alwayes large, but much augmented by *Henry III.* in Favour of the Duke de *Foyeuse*, his favorite.

The Admiral gives leave to Privateers, to arm, and to put out to Sea against the Enemies of the State, with whom he can make Truce for three months, upon the
Seas

Seas, by his own private Authority; without his permission, no vessel can come into any Harbor: he has a tenth part of all prises taken at Sea; he is judge in all Maritime affairs, his jurisdiction is administered at the Marble Table *du Palais*, whether all Appeals are brought from his inferiour Judges, he has his officers which take cognisance of all delinquencies, or differences arising from any bargain or contract, relating to War, Trade, Fishing or any thing at Sea, either civil or criminal; he puts in what Lieutenant he pleases, he gives licence to fish, appoints guards in Herring-fishing time, and gives Orders for keeping strict watches upon the Coasts in time of War or peace.

The Word *Admiral* was borrowed from the *Arabians*, who having invaded *Europe*, and over-run all *Spain*, fell at last upon *France*, and infested the Seas on the Coasts of *Guienne* and *Poitou* for a time: whilst these Wars continued, the French had frequent communication and Converse amongst them; and it happened the person then commanding their Fleet being by the *Arabians* called *Amir-Al-Musulmin* as much as to say, *Prince*

of

of the true believers (for even those infidels were ambitious to be thought so) the French in imitation of them, called him *Amiral* which commanded at Sea, afterwards amongst themselves, retaining only the first Syllables and no more.

All Ships are to carry Colours according to their Admirals, and the Admiral is to have a Lanthorne in his Poop.

The Admiral has a Sovereign Command upon the Sea, but especially on the Coasts of *France*, his Command extends likewise to all Fleets, or ships going out or coming in.

The first Admiral, as some say, was *Libery*, others *Rotland*, in the time of *Charlemaine*, called, by *Eginard*, *Præfectus maris*. This office in those dayes was onely a Commission, and no more; The first that injoyed it as an Office was *Enguerrand Sire de Coucy*, under *Philip the hardy*, 1273. but others will have that it was not erected into an office till the reign of King *John*, in the year 1369. And that the first which injoyed it was *Amoury Vicomte de Narbon*. Before the Provinces upon the Coasts were consolidated to the Crown of France. There were

were several Admirals at a time, as the Admirals of *Normandie*, *Britain*, *Guienne*, and *Provence*; The Admiral of *Normandy*, commanded from *Calais* to *Saint Michaels mount*; The Admiral of *Britain*, from *Saint Michaels mount* to *Raz*; the Admiral of *Guienne* from *Raz* to *Bayone*, and the Admiral of *Provence* from *Perpignan* to the River of *Genoa*. about this Admiralty of *Provence*, there was great controversy in the year 1627, the Persons contending were the late Duke of *Guise* his Father, and the Cardinal *Richelieu*, both had their Pretences, and both insisted very zealously upon them; but the Cardinal obtained a Declaration from the King for the suppression of that Admiralty, and prevailed with him to erect another in its place, and that he which executed it should be called, *Grand Maister*, *Chief and Super-intendant General of the Navigation, and Commerce of France*: which said place he got possession of himself, and left it afterwards by Will to the Son of the *Mareschal de Breze* who when he was sworn into the Office, in the year 1648. reassumed the Title of Admiral, but being slain at the

Siege

the Siege of *Orbitello*, it was executed afterwards in the Queen Regents name, with the Character of *Grand Maitre*.

The Admiral has an allowance of 30000 l. raised annually out of the duties for Anchorage, and other of the Kings Revenues ; After the *Admiral*, the next in Command is the *Vice-admiral*; after him, Two *Lieutenants General* of the Fleet, then four *Commanders* of *Squadrons*, two *Intendants de la Marine*, one for the East, and the other for the West ; A Secretary de la *Marine*, and certain *Controulers de la Marine*, or Admiralty.

Upon any Vacancy by death, Resignation or other, the Admiral has a Right to nominate all Judges, *Lieutenants Generals*, *Councillors*, *Receivers*, *Advocates*, *Procureurs*, *Clerks*, *Sergeants* and all other offices as well belonging to the *Marble Table*, as to the Particular Courts and jurisdictions in *Picardy*, *Normandy*, and *Brittany*.

CHAP. VII.

Of the General of the Gallies.

THE Kingdome of *France* is on two sides bounded by the Sea, Westward by the Ocean, and Southward by the Mediterranean, in which Sea (in the Port of *Marseilles*) all the Gallies belonging to *France*, are usually and most Commodiously kept.

The General of the Gallies is sometimes called *Admiral of the Levant*, as the *Sieur de la Popeliniere* will have it, who has writ a book particularly of the *Admiral of France*.

Charles the IX. by Arrest of the 6th of *April* 1562, verified afterwards in *June* 1563. declared *Rene de le Lorrain* General of all his Gallies both in the East and West Seas, and gave him Commission to Command in chief over all his Gallies, Galliot, Fregats, Brigantines, and all other Vessels and ships, as well
long

long as round; and also authority to make himself obeyed by all wayes, and in all places where-ever he should go, for the better Execution of his own Duty.

After the Military, or Martial officers of Justice, and of the Kings Council, doe naturally follow who are officers also of the Crown.

THE

THE
PRESENT STATE
OF
FRANCE.

The Fifth Book.

OF
The Chancellor, Kings
Councils, and Mi-
nisters of State.

CHAP. I.

*Of the Chancellor of
France.*

THE Chancellor is the chief Officer of Justice, and in the Councils of the King: in his hands he has deposited all his power and Authority, that thereby Justice may be distributed impartially to his Subjects, to which end the Seals of *France* are in his Custody, which he uses in matters of Equity, donations, Graces, and Offices, as he thinks reasonable, and most beneficial to the State. He presides also in the Kings Councils.

He it is that delivers the Kings pleasure in Parliament, where when his Majesty is present upon his Throne of Justice, the Chancellor sits before on his left hand, and the Conestable on the right: his Habit is a Robe of black Velvet

Velvet lined with crimson colored shag: at any extraordinary Cerimony, he wears his Morter adorned with Gold, Pearls, and pretious stones: and has the Ushers of the Chancery marching before him with their Maces.

This Volumnne would not be big enough to contein the prerogatives, and priviledges of the Chancellor, much less the parts, and merits of *Mesire Pierre Segnieur*, who has been in possession of it 34 years.

The Chancellor of *France*, as a Mark of his dignity, carryes a Morter of cloth of Gold, fac'd with Ermines upon the Helmet of his Armes, with the figure of a Queen (to the thighs) coming out of it (by which *France* is represented) in hir right hand she holds the Scepter, and in the left the great Seals of the Kingdome: behind his Scutcheon he carryes two great gilt Silver Maces, Salterwise, with a Scarlet Mantle imbroidered at the top with rayes of Gold, and furred with Ermines.

This office was instituted (as some will have it (by *Clotaire I.* and the first Chancellor was *Bedin*, in the year 562. he was called

called formerly *Grand Referendary*, and *Keeper of the Royal Ring and Seal*.

The Keeper of the Seales has the same Authority, as the Chancellor, their difference is onely in this, the Chancellors office cannot be taken from him during his life, but legally, that is by Process, and conviction; whereas the Keeper holds his only *ad placitum*, and it may be taken away when the King pleases himself, as was evident in the case of Monsieur de Chanteau-Nenffe in the year 1633. at which time his Majesty took the Seales from him, to give them to Monsieur Seguier.

The Original of the word *Chancellor* came from this, formerly all Patents and Charters past thorow his hands to be signed, and for as much as they were not alwayes well drawn, he had power to expunge and cancel what he thought incongruous with the Laws and Customes of *France*, which dashing or expunging, is called in Latin *Cancellare*, from whence he was called *Cancellarius*, and sometimes (to distinguish him from the rest of the Chancellers) *Summus Cancellarius*.

In the absence or disgrace of the Chancellor

cellor, the King gives the keeping of the Seals to whom he thinks good, who uses them with the same latitude and authority, as the Chancellor himself: From 1651 to 1656. Mons. Mole President of the Parliament of *Paris* had them in his Custody, till he dyed; after he had performed great services to the King.

CHAP. II.

*The General State of the Kings
Councils, and the persons
of which they consist.*

THE affairs which happen dayly, being various, the Councils in which they are to be deliberated, and determined, ought likewise to be different, for which reason the King has his Council of War, his Council for dispatches, his Council of State, and his Council des *Finances*.

His

His Council of War.

The Council of *War* sits commonly in the Kings Chamber, where himself is usually present, with the Princes, Marefchals of *France*, other great Lords which have served as Lieftenant Generals, in the Army.

Of his Council of Dispatches, and his Secretaries of State.

This Council fits also in the Kings Chamber, where the Chancellor is alwayes assistant and such other Ministers as are called, as the Super-Intendants and Secretaries of State, every one fitting in their ranks. In this Council the affairs of the Provinces, and other things are reported by the Secretaries of State, and debated very gravely, their arguments and resolutions being registred, the Secretaries of State see them dispatched with all necessary expedition, according to their several Provinces. There are 4 secretaries of State and *des Commands du Roy*, who have each of them their several functions, according to their several faculties, and Provinces app opriated: which cannot in this book be more opportunely inserted then in this Place. The

The four Secretaries of State.

1. Monsieur *de la Vrilliere*.
2. Monsieur *le Tillier*; and the Marquis *de Louvoy* his Son in reversion.
3. Monsieur *de Lyonne*, and the Marquis *de Berny* his Son in reversion.
4. Monsieur *Colebert*, and the Marquis *de Seignelay* in reversion also.

The Departments, or divisions of Provinces assigned to each Secretary of State.

- 1 To Mons. *de la Vrilliere*.

April, August, and December.

Languedoc,

Guienne, up as far as *Fontarabie*, *Perigord*, and *Rouergue*.

Brouage, the Country of *Aunis*, with the Town and Government of *Rochel*.

Touraine,

Anjou,

La Main, and Perche

Bourbonnois

Nivernois

Auvergne

Picardie, and the Pais Boulonois

Normandy

Burgundy and Bresse

The fortifications of the said *Genera-*
lities, and

All the Affairs relating to the Prote-
stant Religion in *France* :

In this division belonging to Monsieur
de la Vrilliere, there are four Parliaments,
viz. Tholouz, Burdeaux, Rouen, and
Dijon.

2. For *Monsieur le Tellier.*

February, June and October.

Poitou

Xaintonge

Angoumois

La Marche

Limosin

Lyonnois

Dauphine

Roussillon

R

Pign-

Pignerol

The New Conquests in *Flanders*, *Artois*, and *Hainault*.

The Fortifications of the said *Generalities*.

The War

The *Taillon*

The Artillery.

In the Division of Monsieur *le Tellier*, there is the Parliament of *Grenoble*, the Sovereigne Council of *Perpignan*, and the Sovereign Council of *Pignerol*.

3. To Monsieur *de Lionne*.

March, July and November.

La Champagne

La Provence

La Bretagne

Le Berry :

La Lorraine : and the three Bishopricks of *Mets*, *Toul*, and *Verdun*.

Le Bearn

The Fortifications of the said *Generalities*, and

Forreign affairs.

In the Diocess or *departement* of Monsieur *de Lionne*, there are four Parliaments

ments; the Parliament of *Aix*, the Parliament of *Reimes*, the Parliament of *Metz*, and the Parliament of *Pau*.

4 Monsieur *Colbert*.

January, May, September.

Paris, and the Isle of *France*, *Brie*, *Soissonois*, as far as *Noyon*.

L'Orleanois

Le Blaisois

The Fortifications of the said Generalities.

The affaires of the Kings household.

The affairs relating to the Clergy:
and

All Sea affairs, both East and West:

In Monsieur *Colberts* Jurisdiction, there is onely the Parliament of *Paris*.

Every Month that is set down under the names of the several Secretaries of State, they are to attend his Majesty every Morning when he rises, to receive his Commands, and expedite his private dispatches.

The Parliaments are set down also in every *departement*, to signify that all dispatches sent to them by the King, and

all letters from them to the King, must pass thorow the hands of their peculiar Secretary, and all persons deputed from the Parliaments, or States of the said Provinces, are to be conducted to their Audience, by their own proper Secretaries of State.

In the time of *Henry* the second, there were six Secretaries (chosen out of the Secretaries of the Kings Chamber) for the greater expedition of his affairs, but it was with this proviso, that the two first vacancies by death, should never be filled up again. And in that manner the Secretaries of State became to be established, and reduced to the Number of four.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

*Rules given by the King at
Fontaine-bleau for the
Establishment of his Royal
Council des Finances, toge-
ther with a List of the Offi-
cers of which it is compos'd,
and the Order Kept and ob-
served by them.*

THE King having made Peace with his Enemies on all sides, began to take a serious prospect, of the Condition of his Finances, and Revenue, and finding too much out of Order, for their better regulation, he publish'd his pleasure in these particulars.

First, that the Office and Commission of Super-intendant of his *Finances* or revenue, with all Offices annex thereunto shall for the future be wholly suppress'd.

For, his Majesty knowing well, he could give no greater mark or testimony of his affection to his people, then by taking care of his Treasury, and the retrenchment of abuses upon himself: his Majesty thought good to erect a Council of such persons as are of known probity and parts, by whose advice he resolved to execute (whatsoever was done formerly by the Superintendant) himself.

The said Council shall be called the *Council Royal des Finances*, and composed of a chief, under the authority, and in the presence of the King (if the Chancellor be not there) and three Councilors, whereof one shall be *Intendant de Finances*; His Majesty reserves a power to call in the Chancellor when he pleases, who in that case is to take his place according to his dignity, as chief of all the Councils of the King.

His Majesty reserves to himself the sealing and passing of all accompts and Orders, relating to his Expences, either publique or privat.

The books, and Accounts of the disbursements of the treasury, and all other branches

branches of his revenue, as his General receipts for his Farmes, Woods, Demeasnes, &c. shall be brought by the Intendant (together with the reasons of any proposal he shall make) and delivered to the Council royal, who are to make their report to his Majesty, and receive his Orders thereupon: after which the Intendant is to make up, and sign the account himself, and then deliver it to the person which reported it; to be signed by his Majesty and the rest of the Council, in such place and manner as shall be ordered by the King.

The Intendant of the *Finances* (who shall have the honour to be of the said Royal Council) shall have the Exchequer in his Province, and keep a Register of all the Receipts, and issues which shall be made; which he is by no means to communicate to any person whatsoever, without the Kings express Order and Command.

All Orders of the Council shall be deliver'd to him, who having reported them to his Majesty, Registers and subsignes them himself: after which they are entered by the Treasurers of the Exche-

quer every one in his own year.

The said Intendant shall take an Account of all the Farms, general Receipts, Woods, Demeanes, Affaires extraordinary, and other Receipts of what nature soever, and represent them to his Majesties Council, to be allowed by the King, and the said Council.

All Petitions of any new Offices in the State, shall be delivered, and resolved upon in the said Royal Council.

All affaires of importance which have been discust, or resolved upon in the Council *des Finances*, or past by the Chancellor, shall be re-debated in this Council, what day his Majesty pleases to call them together, the Chancellor being to assist, for their better Examination: as,

All Writs *de la Taille*, which shall afterwards be signed by the King, and all that have the honour to be of the said Council.

All Arrests of impositions upon the people, of what nature and quality soever, shall be past by this Council.

All prices, and rates of the Kings Farms shall be examined, and set in the *Council Royal*,

Royal, and afterwards published, and the bargain concluded in the ordinary Council *des finances*.

All transactions extraordinary, all Arrests for loans, and matters of that nature, shall be examined, reported and resolved in the said Council Royal; and afterward sign'd and exhibited in the usual form.

All the Exchequer Rolls as well of disbursements as ready moneys shall be examined and passed in the said Council Royal, under his Majesties hand first, and then all such as shall be present.

There shall be no diminution or abatement made of the Fermes, General Receipts, or other branches of the revenue whatsoever, but in the said Council, the King being present, all which things are to be debated and prepared for his Majesty, by the Chancellor, the *Chie^s* (or Principal) and three of the Council at least.

His Majesties Will and Command is, That once every week, the *Chief* of the said Council shall meet with the next of the Members, the Directors, Controllers general & Intendants *des Finances*, to consider

sider and examine all matters relating to his Revenue in the same form and method as was formerly used by the superintendants in the *Petites Directions*, (excepting such things as are reserved to the peculiar administration of the Council Royal, as above mentioned) and particularly to examine and contrive all just wayes of advancing his Majesties Revenue, to take away and avert all such causes as do lessen or diminish his Fermes or general Receipts, and to have special care that the Taxes and impositions be recovered and paid in due time, that his Majesties expences and Assignments upon the said impositions may be punctually paid and discharged.

All Affairs examined in the *Petites directions*, shall be afterwards reported, re-debated in the *Grandes Directions*, and resolved according to the usual manner.

The Councils of the *Finances*, and *Grandes Directions*, shall meet as before, but without meddling or entrenching upon any thing reserved, as aforesaid, to the Council Royal.

In all Councils, the chief or Principal shall take such place as the Super-intendant

dant did formerly: the rest sitting according to the dates of their Commissions.

All Arrests, Decrees, and other dispatches by the Council of *Finances*, shall be allowed, and signed by the Chief or President, and three Councillors in the said Council Royal.

His Majesty requires that at every meeting of the said Council Royal, an account be taken of the state and condition of one of his *Fermes*, or one of his *Recettes Generales*, that they may remove such impediments as shall appear in the receipts of his Revenues, and interpose his authority to advance there.

His Majesty reserves a power to himself of adding diminishing, or changing this present Establishment, as the necessity of his Service may require.

*Given at Fountain-bleau, Septemb.
15. 1661. Signed*

Lewis,

and below,

Guenegaud.

The

The *Council Royal* of the *Finances* consists of the Chancellor, a chief or President, two Directors of the *Finances*, one Controuler general, two Intendants (each of the Intendants, and the Controuler having their peculiar branches and businesses assigned them by an Order of the Council Royal, bearing date at *Paris* 15 Jan. 1669) And one Secretary.

There are in Ordinary of the *Council d'Etat*, sixteen, whereof three are of the Clergy, two of the Army : and ten which sit every six months by turns.

CHAP. IV.

The Master of Requests sitting in the Requests d'hostel in October, November, December ; and in the Kings Privy Connil January, February and March.

THeir number is 18, besides the Secretary of the *Finances*, the Secreta-
tary

ry of the Council *des parties*, one Commissioner, the Keeper of the baggs, the Clerke of the *Requests d' hostel*, the Usher or Receiver of the Consignations, and six other Ushers.

The Master of Requests, &c. serving in the Request d' le Hostel, in Jan. Febr. and March, and in the Privy Council the next three Months.

THEIR number is twenty besides a Secretary of the Council *des Finances*, a Secretary of the Council *des parties*, a Clerk and a keeper of the baggs:

In *April, May, and June*, there are twenty serving in the *Requests de l' hostel*, with the same inferiour officers and attendants, which serve also the next three monthes in the Privy Council *du Roy*, and

In *July, August and September*, there are nineteen, with the Secretaries, Commissioners *Garde au Sacs*, and others, as afore said: which nineteen in *October, November and December*, are in the Privy Council *du Roy*.

Besides

Besides this there is another Council *Co*
*d' E*state called *le Conseil des parties*, for sea
 particular processes, as in case of Appeals *lf*
 from particular jurisdictions, or of pri
 vate contests betwixt Town and Town, *for*
 or person and person, in which Cases this *for*
 Court or Council has power to cite them, *ce*
 and take Cognisance of the Buifines, and *C*
 it sits Twice a week, *viz.* on *Tuesdays*
 and *Fridays*.

The *Counseillers d' E*state (of which
 this *Council des parties* consists) is usually
 made up of such persons as have long
 served in some honorable imployments;
 as in Parliament, the Grand Council, in
 the Court of Requests, or in some For
 reign Embassy or other: All which last
 have the Title and pensions of *Counseil*
*lers d' E*state, though they are not all ad
 mitted into the Council. Some serve
 two Months and others six, but all of
 them take place according to the date of
 their Reception: Their Salaries, if they
 serve the whole year thorow, are 2000
 crowns, and they are sworn by the Chan
 cellor.

The Chancellor, when he is present,
 is not onely chief of all the Courts or
 Court-

Councils of the King, but (if he have the
Seals in his Custody) of the Chancery
also.

Having spoken of the Councils as be-
fore, it follows in Order, I should say
something of the Officers of the Chan-
cery, and give some Explication of their
Charges.

CHAP. V.

*Of the Chancery, and the offi-
cers of which it consists.*

THere are four *Grand Audianciers*
who are the Principal Officers of
the Seal, they are stiled, *Counseil-
lers du Roy en ses Counseils*, and *Grand
Audianciers de France*, their Office is to
peruse and examine all Letters Patents
presented to the Seal: which are to be
brought to him the day before the Seal
day, by the *Secretary du Roy*, that he
may read them over, and give his report
to the Chancellor.

There

There are four Controulers General of Audiance de la Chancellerie de France which serve by quarters: their office is to see that no false Patents be cunningly foisted into the hands of the Chafe-wax, but such as have been allowed by the Chancellor, for which reason he receives and opens all of them, and prepares them to be sealed by the Chafe-wax, and when they are sealed, tis his office to take them and put them up in the Trunk. He is to set his hand to the Check or Controul next to the grand Audianciers, (as was ordered by an Edict 1664.) and keeps counterparts or Copies of all things passing the Seals, and all quittances for wages to the officers of the Chancery.

There are four Keepers of the Rolls of all the Officers of France, Controulers of the Augmentation, Established 1631. Their office is to keep Rolls and Registers of all Offices of *France* which pass the Seal; the *Secretary du Roy*, which dispatches them, is to bring the Patents to them before the Seal, to see if they be in Order, and fit to be presented to the Chancellor. All Oppositions, or Caveats are entered in their hands, of which they

they keep Register, and are responsible, if any thing passes the Seal to the prejudice of him that Caveats, before the Caveat be argued: they keep a Register also of the said *Augmentation de Sean* 1631.

There are four Commissioners or Clerks to the Keepers of the Rolls, which are united to their offices, and there have been four Controulers of Offices, but two of them are suppress.

Of the Colledges of Councillors, Notaries, Secretaries du Roy, of the household, Crown of France, and the Finances.

The first is the *Ancient Colledge of six-score*, which are divided into two Classes, one of Sixty *Boursiers*, or Pensioners, the other of Sixty *Gagers*; the Secretaries *Boursiers*, are again divided into three ranks, the *Grans*, *Moyens* and *Petits*; the great are the twenty Seniors, the less are the twenty next, and the least of all, are the last of all. Their creation is very ancient: the King is chief of their Colledg, which adds no small Prerogative and advantage thereto.

The

The next Colledg is the *Colledge* of *fifty four*, which was created by *Charles* the IX. 1570. and confirmed afterwards by *Henry III.* 1583.

The Colledg of sixty six was created at several times, but united into a Colledg, by *Henry* the IV. 1608. to which *Lewis XIII.* added his *forty six*, but they are suppress'd since.

The Colledge of six and thirty, des Finances, was subtracted from the Colledg of *six score des Finances*, which was suppress'd by *Edict* 1664. and this of *thirty six* constituted in its place.

The Colledge of Twenty de Navarre, was created and established by *Henry IV.* 1607. who brought that, and the Crown of *Navarre* together into *France*; they were his Secretaries whilest he was onely King of *Navarre*.

There was another *Colledge of four-score*, but it is suppress'd.

By Declaration of the King in *Febr.* 1669 published at the Seal the same year it was decreed that no reversion should be granted to such as hereafter should be posselt of the Offices of *Secretaries du Roy*, Except the *Colledge of sixscore* the

Grans

Grans Audianciers, the Controllers, and the Keepers of the Rolles.

Treasurers of the Seal.

There are three *Conseillers du Roy*, who are Treasurers of the profits and emoluments of the Seal; there were three places of Commissioners or Clerks under them, but they have united them to their own.

Heretofore there were four Clerks of the Charters, serving quarterly, which were created in 1641. at present they are reduced to two. They have good Fees and allowances, which are registred in the Office of the Controлле.

There are four *Keepers of the Acquittances of the Offices of France*, who are called Secretaries *du Roy*, and wait by Quarters.

Chafe-wax.

There are four *Chafe-waxes* belonging to the Seal, serving by quarters in the grand Chancery of France, and in the Chancery of Paris, by Months. Their Office

office is, upon all Seal dayes, in the *Grande Chancellerie de France*, to take the Seal out of the Chancellors clobber, to carry it open before him to the Table, and there to seal such Patents, &c. as are presented to him by the proper officer, keeping still a Register of all Fees in the *Contrôle*.

Ushers.

In all times there has been an *Usher Royal*, which carried the Mace, and executed the Orders of the King: This officer was created 1473. with the Title of Usher in Ordinary, in the *Chancery de France*, and the *Grand Conseil*; his business was to attend the Chancellor, to execute his Orders, and the Arrests, Decrees, Ordinances, &c. of the *Councils*, or *Sovereign Courts*. In those days he was the onely Usher of the Council: the *Grand Council*, and the *Chancery* being then the only Councils the King had, he was made Premier Usher of the *Grand Conseil*.

In the year 1597. There was another Usher in Ordinary created in the *Grande*

Grande Chancellerie de France, and in 1655. two others with the same Titles, honours, fees, powers, functions and privileges as the first. At all great and extraordinary Ceremonies, these four Officers are habited in violet coloured Velvet Robes, with long sleeves hanging down. In their ordinary service, they wear only a black Robe of silk, with a black velvet Cap, and a chain of Gold about their Necks, adorned with *Flower de lices*; They carry the Maces just before the Chancellor: they are obliged to be constantly attending in the Chancellors house, to receive his Orders, Especially upon Seal-dayes they are to wait in his Chamber; When he goes to the Seal, the Ushers march before with the Chain of Gold, and in the middle of them the Chafe-waxe carries the box for the Seal, till he comes to the Table in the Hall. The Chancellor being set, they shut the door, and suffer not any to enter but such officers as are allowed. They command silence in the hall, and when the Seal is over, reconduct the Chancellor to his Chamber. Having been formerly the chief Ushers of the *Conseil*, & alwayes

im-

employ'd in the Execution of their Orders and decrees, as well in Court, as in the Provinces and Sooveraign Courts, they share and divide all Fees, &c. with the Ushers of the Council: they are in the nomination of the Chancellor, and pay him an annual Fee.

There is an *Hereditary Chafe-wax* belonging to the Chancelleries of France, his office is to see the wax softned and prepared behind the other Chafe-wax, who breaking it in pieces, delivers him as much at once as will serve for one seal: he is lookd upon as a necessary officer, and has his lodging and entertainment in the Chancellors house, besides certain fees and distributions every Seal-day.

There is an *Harbinger of the Chancery* of France, who has his allowance from the Audianciars, and Controulers General of the Chancery; his duty is when the Chancellor follows the King, to go before with the Court Harbinger, and receive tickers from them for quartering the said Officers, which he delivers to them at their arrival; he has his Fees also every Seal-day.

There are likewise two *Porters* of the

belonging to the said office, who have their allowances also from the Audiancers, and Controulers General: Their business is to attend the Chancellor, to know when there shall be a Seal, and to give immediate notice to the Audiencers, &c. that Table, Trunck, Carpets, and chairs may be provided: to open and shut the Trunk, where the Patents or Charters are kept, and to put to the silk, &c. They serve by six Months, and have their Fees according to their waiting.

Besides all these, there is a Messenger of the Chancery, whose care it is to receive all such Ordinances or Arrests from the Clerk of the Council, as are to be sealed that day, he brings them to the Seal, and carrys them back to the *Procureurs*, who give him some certain Recompence for his paines: in Progress time, and when the Court is in motion he has a Priviledge to go and Come, and bring what Letters and pacquets he thinks good: he has moreover his allowance from the King.

There are also belonging to the Chancery, and Aumonier, a Physitian, and an Apo-

Apothecary: who with the rest of the Officers of the *Grand Chancellerie* enjoy the same Priviledges with the Domesticks of the Court, according to a Declaration verified in the *Court of Aides*.

The Chancellor being chief officer of Justice, we should now speak in Course of the Parliaments and other Sovereign Courts, but we shall reserve them for another place.

THE

THE
PRESENT STATE
OF
FRANCE.

The Sixt Book.

The CLERGY of
FRANCE.

CONTAINING
*All the Arch-Bishopricks,
Bishopricks, and num-
ber of Abbeys in
France.*

THE Method I shall observe in my description of the Clergy, shall be this, I shall first mention the Archbishopricks, next them the Bishopricks, in their several Provinces, after that the number of Abbeys, and Nunnerys in each Diocess. And because that *Paris* is the Capital City and Metropolitan of the Kingdom of *France*, where the usual Residence of the King is, where the chief and most August Parliament, and the ancientest University of *Europe* are placed, I am willing to add this to the rest of her Preeminencies, and to name her the first of the Archbishopricks with her 3 suffragans, *Chartres*, *Meaux*, and *Orleans*, which cannot regularly be parted:

In the rest I shall follow the antient division, *secundum notitiam imperii*, and the Order I find in that very Considerable book called *Gallia Christiana*.

There is allowance in the Kings Books for fifteen Arch-bishopricks, a hundred and six Bishopricks, near seven hundred and

and fifty Abbeyes and Monasteries (without inclusion of such as have been united to other *Communities* or Benefices) Besides above two hundred Nunnerys.

In the *Archbishoprick* of *Paris* there are Eleven Abbeyes, twelve Nunnerys, and three Suffragan Bishopricks, *Chartres* *Meaux* and *Orleans*.

1. in the *Bishoprick* of *Chartres*, there are nineteen Abbys, eight Nunneryes, besides a considerable Priory dedicated to *N. D. de Poissy*.

2. In the *Bishoprick* of *Meaux*, four Abbeyes, and 4 Nunneryes.

3. In the *Bishoprick* of *Orleans*, 5 Abbys, and three Nunnerys.

In the *Archbishoprick* of *Lyons*, there are four Bishopricks, nine Abbys, and four Nunnerys: in the Bishopricks, and

1. In the *Bishoprick* of *Autun*, there are eleven Abbys, and three Nunneryes.

2. In the *Bishoprick* of *Langres*, there are twenty four Abbys, and nine Nunneryes.

3. In the *Bishoprick* of *Chalon*: there

are five Abbeys, and one Nunnery.

4. In the Bishoprick of *Macon*, there are two Abbeys.

In the Archbishoprick of *Rouen*, there are six Bishopricks: about twenty Abbeys, and nine Nunneries in the Diocess of *Rouen* besides.

1. In the Bishoprick of *Bayeux*, thirteen Abbeys, and two Nunneries:

2. In the Bishoprick d' *Auranches*, four Abbeys, and one Nunnery.

3. In the Bishoprick d' *Eureux*, nine Abbeys, and one Nunnery.

4. In the Bishoprick of *Seez*: six Abbeys and two Nunneries.

5. In the Bishoprick of *Lizieux*, five Abbeys.

6. In the Bishoprick of *Contances*, seven Abbeys.

In the Archbishoprick de *Tours*, eleven Bishopricks, sixteen Abbeys, and two Nunneries in the Diocess de *Tours*.

1. In the Bishoprick of *Mans*, sixteen Abbeys and five Nunneries.

2. In the Bishoprick of *Angers*, fifteen Abbeys, and three Nunneries.

3. In the Bishoprick of *Rennes*, two Abbeys, and two Nunneries.

4. In the Bishoprick of *Nantes*, eight Abbeys.

5. In the Bishoprick of *Cornovaille*, seven Abbeys, and one Nunery.

6. In the Bishoprick of *Vannes*, three Abbeys and one Nunnery.

7. In the Bishoprick of *St. Pol de Leon*, two Abbeys.

8. In the Bishoprick of *Tregnier*, two Abbeys.

9. In the Bishoprick of *S. Brien*, four Abbeys.

10. In the Bishoprick of *S. Malo*, five Abbeys.

11. In the Bishoprick of *Dol*, three Abbeys.

In the *Archbishoprick* or *Province* of *Sens*, there are three Bishopricks: with one and twenty Abbeys, and seven Nunneries belonging to the Diocese.

In the Bishoprick of *Troyes*, there are fourteen Abbeys, and three Nunneries.

2. In the Bishoprick of *Auxerre*, eight Abbeyes, and 4 Nunnerys:

3. In the Diocess of *Nevers*, two Abbeyes, and one Nunnery. There was formerly a Bishop of *Bethleem*, but it is now united with the Bishoprick of *Nevers*.

In the Archbishoprick of *Treves* in *Germany*, there are three Bishopricks.

1. The Bishoprick of *Metz*, in which there are ten Abbeyes, and four Nunneries.

2. The Bishoprick of *Toul*, one and twenty Abbeyes, and four Nunnerys.

3. The Bishoprick of *Verdun*, seven Abbys, and one Nunnery.

Under the Archbishoprick of *Reimes* there are eight Bishopricks: nineteen Abbys, and three Nunnerys.

1. In the Bishoprick of *Soissons*, sixteen Abbeyes, and ten Nunneries.

2. In the Bishoprick of *Chaalons*, sixteen Abbeyes, and three Nunneries.

3. In the Bishoprick of *Laon* fifteen Abbeyes, and three Nunneries.

4. In the Bishoprick of *Senlis*, three Abbeyes,

Abbyes, and one Nunnery.

5. In the Bishoprick of *Beauvais*, eleven Abbys, and three Nunnerys.

6. In the Bishoprick of *Amiens*, one and twenty Abbys, and five Nunnerys.

7. In the Bishoprick of *Noyon* ten Abbys, and three Nunnerys.

8. In the Bishoprick of *Bologne* ten Abbys.

Under the Archbishoprick of *Cambray* there are two Bishopricks, and first

1. In the Bishoprick of *Cambray*, eleven Abbys, and 6 Nunneries.

2. In the Bishoprick of *Turnay*, eight Abbys and two Nunnerys.

Under the Archbishoprick of *Beçan-son* in the *French-Comte*, there is one Bishoprick, viz.

1. The Bishoprick of *Bellay*, with one Abby and one Nunnery.

In the Archbishoprick of *Vienne*, there are four Bishopricks, five Abbys, and two Nunneries besides.

1. In the Bishoprick of *Geneve*, twelve Abbeys, and four Nunneries.

2. In the Bishoprick of *Grenoble*, one Nunnery.

3. In the Bishoprick *du Viviers*, three Abbeys.

4. In the Bishoprick *de Valence*, two Abbeys, and three Nunneries.

In the Archbishoprick *d' Arles*, four Bishopricks, one Abby, and one Nunnery besides,

1. In the Bishoprick of *Marseille*, one Abby, and two Nunneries.

2. In the Bishoprick *de S. Paul Trois Chateaux*, one Abby.

3. In the Bishoprick of *Toulon*, one Abby, and one Nunnery.

4. In the Bishoprick of *Orange*.

In the Archbishoprick of *Bourges*, there are eleven Bishopricks: eight and twenty Abbeys, and five Nunneries: besides,

1. In the Bishoprick of *Clermont*, seventeen Abbeys and four Nunneries.

2. In the Bishoprick of *Rodez*, five Abbeys, and three Nunneries.

3. In the Bishoprick *d' Alby*, two Abbeys.

4. In

4. In the Bishoprick of *Cahors*, seven Abbyes, and two Nunneries.

5. In the Bishoprick of *Limoges*, twenty Abbyes and three Nunneries.

6. In the Bishoprick of *Mande*, one Nunnery.

7. In the Bishoprick of *Puy*, two Abbyes, and four Nunnerys.

8. In the Bishoprick of *Cahors*, one Abby and one Nunnery.

9. In the Bishoprick of *Vabres*, one Nunnery.

10. In the Bishoprick of *Tulles*, one Abby and one Nunnery.

11. In the Bishoprick of *St. Flouer*, two Abbyes and one Nunnery.

In the Archbishoprick of *Burdeaux*, there are nine Bishopricks, and fifteen Abbyes.

1. In the Bishoprick of *Agen*, four Abbyes.

2. In the Bishoprick of *Angouleme*, five Abbyes, and one Nunnery.

3. In the Bishoprick of *Saintes*, twelve Abbyes and two Nunneries.

4. In the Bishoprick of *Poitiers*, seven and twenty Abbies and four Nunneries.

5. In the Bishoprick of *Pergueux*, six Abbys.

6. In the Bishoprick of *Condom*.

7. In the Bishoprick *de la Rochel*, six Abbeys.

8. In the Bishoprick of *Luçon*, eleven Abbeys.

9. In the Bishoprick of *Sarlay*, three Abbeys.

In the Archbishoprick *d' Auch* nine Bishopricks, and eigh Abbeys besides.

1. In the Bishoprick *de Dax* four Abbeys.

2. In the Bishoprick *de Laitoure*.

3. In the Bishoprick of *Cominges*, two Abbeys, and one Nunnery.

4. In the Bishoprick of *Cosserans*, one Abby.

5. In the Bishoprick of *Aire*, three Abbeys, and one Nunnery.

6. In the Bishoprick of *Bazas* four Abbys.

7. In the Bishoprick *de Tarbes*, five Abbeys and one Nunnery.

8. In the Bishoprick of *Oleron*, one Abby.

9. In the Bishoprick of *Bayone*, two Abbeys and one Nunnery. In

In the Archbishoprick of *Narbonne*, nine Bishopricks, five Abbeys; and

1. In the Bishoprick of *Beziers* four Abbeys.

2. In the Bishoprick of *Agde*, two Abbeys.

3. In the Bishoprick of *Carcassone*, four Abbeys, and one Nunnery.

4. In the Bishoprick of *Nismes*, five Abbeys and one Nunnery.

5. In the Bishoprick of *Montpelier*, one Abby and three Nunneries.

6. In the Bishoprick of *Lodeve*, two Abbeys and one Nunnery.

7. In the Bishoprick d' *Vfez*, one Abby, and one Nunnery.

8. In the Bishoprick de *S. Pons-de-Tomiers*, two Abbeys.

9. In the Bishoprick d' *Alet*.

In the Archbishoprick of *Toulouz*, seven Bishopricks, and six Abbeys besides.

1. In the Bishoprick de *Pamiers* one Abby.

2. In the Bishoprick of *Montauban*, one Abby.

3. In

3. In the Bishoprick of *Mire-poix*, one Abby.

4. In the Bishoprick of *Lavaur*, two Abbeys.

5. In the Bishoprick of *Rieux*, two Abbeys and one Nunnery.

6. In the Bishoprick of *Lombex*.

7. In the Bishoprick of *S. Papoul*.

In the Archbishoprick of *Aix*, five Bishopricks, and one Nunnery.

1. In the Bishoprick of *Apt*, two Abbeys, and two Nunneries.

2. In the Bishoprick of *Riez*, one Nunnery.

3. In the Bishoprick of *Frejus*, one Abby.

4. In the Bishoprick of *Gap*, two Nunneries.

5. In the Bishoprick of *Sisteron*, two Abbeys.

In the Archbishoprick of *Ambrun*, six Bishopricks, and one Nunnery besides.

1. In the Bishoprick of *Digne*.

2. In the Bishoprick of *Grasse*.

3. In the Bishoprick of *Vence*,

4. In

4. In the Bishoprick of *Glandeve*.
5. In the Bishoprick of *Senez*.
6. In the Bishoprick of *Nice*, one Abbey.

In the Archbishoprick of *Terragone* in *Spain*, one Bishoprick which is

The Bishoprick of *Helme* in *Catalonia*, some three leagues from *Perpignan*, where *Don Vincent de Margarit* keeps his Residence.

The *Gallican* Church being composed of the Prelates of these Provinces and Diocese, they have the quality of Counsellors to his Majesty in his Counsels, though they have no Ordinary right or place there, but as they are called by express Commission. The Nomination belongs to the King, to the Exclusion of Chapters: and that by vertue of several compacts (called *Concordats*) made with several Popes. They are sworn by the King.

The Assemblies of the Clergy meet every five year, and sometimes oftner, as, the Assembly at *Pontaise* was three years, and no more after the Assembly before.

In the Assembly 1657. in Consideration of the present Necessities of the State, the Clergy granted the King a supply of two Millions and seven hundred Livres, but with provision, not only that no such thing should be demanded by the King for the future, but that no tax or imposition should by any means be granted by the Clergy, but by universal consent of the Provinces given in expresse termes by the procurations of their Deputies.

There are also reckoned amongst the Clergy of *France*, the *Grand Priors of Malta*, which are the *Grand Prior of France*, the *Grand Prior of St Gilles or Provence*, the *Grand Prior de Campagne*, the *Grand Prior of Aquitaine*, the *Grand Prior of Auvergne*, the *Knights and Commanders of Malta*.

Having given you the Division of *France* by her *Archbishopricks* and *Bishopricks*, it follows we give you a discription of their Governments and *Gouverneurs of Provinces*, and first I think fit to premise that,

The

The Governours and Lieftenants of Provinces for the King, are such as were antiently Dukes, and the Governours of Townes, as comtes and no more.

Under every Duke there were twelve Comtes, and over all the Dukes, there was one head Duke, called *Duc des Ducs*, or by way of Excellence, The Duke of France, who in those times was the *Maire du Palais*: These Titles of Dukes and Comtes (every one desiring to perpetuate the Government he was posselt of, in his own Family, were made hereditary by *Hugh Capet*, who, as things then stood, was contented to gain their good-will, by conniving at their usurpation. But withall that he might not seem too much to debase and prostitute his Royal Authority, having had patience for a while, he assembled his Dukes, and brought them to this agreement, that they should injoy them in a Legal Succession, upon Condition they might revert to the Crown, in default of issue male, or upon atteinder, and Conviction of Felonie, &c. Those who have any Experience in History, will doubtless observe, how all these Govern-
ments

ments and Commands, have by one of these wayes, or by the other, revolved upon the Crown: and for as much as the authority of *Maire du Palais*, or *Comte de Paris*, had been sufficient to advance him to the Throne, as it had done *Pepin*, his Predecessor *Hugh Capet*, thought good to suppress that, and secure (by that means) the Crown to his Posterity.

The Governours and Lieutenants of Provinces for the King, have their Governors of Townes under them as the Dukes had the Comtes. But the number of Governours of Townes is indefinite, some Provinces having more, and some less: the Power and authority of the said Governours and Lieutenants of Provinces is the same with the authority belonging formerly to the Dukes and Comtes: *viz*: To conserve the Provinces and places committed to their Custody, in their Obedience to the King: to maintain them in Peace and repose; and to have such forces alwayes on foot, as shall be sufficient to defend them against invasions, to suppress any sedition, to man and preserve their Garrisons, and to see Justice fairly administred, thorough their severall

Governments. At the first institution of Governors, there was no Commissions given for Garrisoning and fortifying any, but Frontier Townes, because then they were at peace, and the Kingdom entire within it self. But in the late Civil Wars, every Country becoming a Frontier, the King was constrain'd to settle Governors in most of his Towns.

Their Commissions are verified in the Parliament of their severall Provinces, in which the Governours have their place next the Premier President: They are now onely simple Commissions, and to continue during the Kings Pleasure onely.

The Governments in France, with the names of the Governours of the Provinces ; and

I. The Governour of *Paris* is Mons.
le Duke de Mortimar, Peer of France,
&c.

The Governour of the *Ile of France*,
is the Duke d' Estree, Peer, &c. under
which

which there are several considerable Governments, as *Laon* and *Soissons*, &c.

2. The Governour of *Burgogne* and *Bresse* is the Prince of *Condé*, under whom there are four Lieutenants General in *Burgogne* and one in *Bresse*.

3. The Governour of *Normandy*, deputed by the King during the Minoritys of the Princes of *Longueville*, is the Duke de *Montasier*, Governor to the *Dauphin*, &c. Lieutenant General of the upper *Normandy*, and another of *la Basse Normandy*: Under this Government there are several considerable Governments of Townes, as *le Vieux Palais de Rouen*, *Diep*, *Caen*, &c.

4. The Governour of *Guienne*, is M. le Marquis *S. Luc*. Knight of the Kings Orders, &c. under which there are considerable Towns also, as *Bordeaux*, &c.

5. The Lieutenant General of *Brittainie*, is Mons. le Duc de *Mazarini*.

6. *Champagne* and *Brie*, Mons. le Comte de *Soissons*, Governor, Three Lieutenants General in *Champagne*, and one in *Brie*, besides Governours of Frontier Towns; as *Reims*, *Sedan*, *Theonville*, &c.

7. *Languedoc*, The Governor *M. de Vernuil*, Duke and Peer, &c. Three Lief-tenants General, Governours of Towns upon the Frontiers, as the Town and Cit-tadel of *Montpellier*, *Narbon* and others.

8. *Picardy*, the Governour and Lief-tenant General is the *Duke d' Elbenf*, under which Government, is the *Bolo-mois*, *Pais d' Artois*, and other places, be-sides frontier Governments, as *Amiens*, *Calais*, *Gravelin*, *Dunkirque*, &c.

9. *Le Dauphine*, the Governour is the Duke de *Lefdiguiers* Knight, &c. Fron-tier Governments *Grenoble*, *Valence*, and *Montlimart*

10. *La Provence*, the Grand Senef-chal and Governor is the Cardinal de *Vendom*, Duke de *Merceaur*, &c. the Kings Lieftenant : *Mons. le Comte de Me-rinville* : frontier governments, the *tour de Toulon*, the Town and Cittadel of *Marseille* the *Isles* of *Saint Marga-rite*, &c.

11. *Lyonnois*, &c. *Mons. le Mares-chal* Duke de *Villeroy*, &c. with the re-version to his Son : a Lieftenant General, a Governour of *Auverne*, *la Marche*, *le Bourbonnois*, &c.

12. *L'Orleannois, Blaisois &c.* Mr. Marquis de *Alluye*, three Lieftenant Generals besides Governours of *Poitou, Angoumois &c.*

There are other Countries and Provinces incorporated with the Crown of France.

1. *Navarre & Bearne*, The Governour &c. the Duke de *Gramont*, Peer, &c. a Lieftenant general of *Bearne*, two Governours of *Bayonne*, and the *pais de Foix*.

2. *Alsatia*, Governor, Duke de *Marquis*, *Milleraye* and *Mayenne*, &c. one Lieftenant General and the Governour of *Brisack* and *Philipsburg*.

3. *The three Bishopricks of Metz, Toul, and Verdun*, of *Metz* and *Verdun*, *M. le Marechal la Ferte-Senneterre* : of *Toul*, *Mr. le Marechal du Pleffis Pralin* : besides Governments of the Cittadels and other Townes.

4. *The County of Rouffillon* : Duke de *Noaille*, Peer of *France*, &c. a Lieftenant general, Frontier Governments, as *Perpignan*, &c.

5. *The Isle Dauphin in the East Indies*,
Go-

Governour and Lieftenant General M. le Marquis de Montevergue :

Towns remaining to the King of France by the Treaty on the Pyrenean hills, 1659.

Arras, Hesdin, Bapaume, Bethune, Lillers, Lens, St. Paul, Teroanne, Pas, Gravelin, Fort de Philippe, l'Escluse, and Hannuin, Bourbourg, St. Venant, Landrecy, le Quesnoy, (and all their bailiages) Marienburg, and Philipville in exchange of la Bassée, and Berg Saint Vniox; Avennes, Thionville, Montmedy, Damvilliers, the Provostship d'Ivoy, de Chavancy, de Marville : Rocroy, le Catelet, and Linchamp, the Comte of Roussillon, and Genflans, and part of the Comte of Cerdana (which lies beyond the Pyreneans) the upper and lower Alsatia, le Zuntgau, the County de Ferette, Brisac and its dependances.

The King having dismantled Nancy, and demolished its works, by Treaty of Peace, restored Duke Charles of Lorraine to the Duchy of Lorraine, and to such Towns, places, and Countrys (as he had formerly posselt) which were dependant on the three Bishopricks of Metz, Toul and

and *Verdun*; Reserving only *Moyenvie* the whole Dutchy of *Barr*, the Count of *Clermont*, *Stenay*, *Dun*, *Famets*, and the three Bishopricks.

Since which, by the Treaty of *Marsal* the Duke of *Lorraine*, has granted to the King of *France*, the Propriety and Sovereignty of the Duchy of *Lorraine* and *Barr*, which Donation was verified in Parliament in *Febr.* 1662.

By the Treaty at Aix la Chapelle,
May 1668.

The King of *France* was to remain seised and effectually to injoy, all Towns, Forts, &c. which were fortified or taken by his Armies, in the *Campagna* before. As *Aeth*, *Charleroy*, *Binch*, &c. with all their *Bailiwicks*, *Chatellanies*, territories, &c. to hold them with the same Sovereignty, Propriety, Regality, &c. as they were held before by the King of *Spain* or any of his Predecessors.

THE
PRESENT STATE
OF
FRANCE.

The Seventh Book.

France *divided*
INTO
PARLIAMENTS
AND SOVEREIGN
COURTS.

CHAP. I.

Of Justice.

*And the Institution of
the Parliament.*

IN former Ages, Kings were their own Ministers, and rendred Justice to their Subjects in their own persons : But business increasing upon their hands so fast, that they were incapable of all, they reserved matters of State to themselves, and established certain Councils call'd *Parliaments*, with power to take supream Cognizance, and determine, in the rest without any appeal : this Parliament consisted of all the Peers of *France*, both Ecclesiastick, and secular : where ever the King went, this Parliament attended him, and was called for that reason the ambulatory Parliament. It was
insti-

instituted by King *Pepin*, 757. and was the same, without doubt, with what is now called the *Privy Council*: The first that fixt it, and made it sedentary, was *Philip le Bel*, who built the *Palais du Paris*, and gave it as a Seat for the Senate, This Parliament by the integrity of their judgments, and Arrests, have gained so much upon the opinion of all people, that the Popes, the Emperours, Kings and Foreign Princes, have freely and frequently submitted their differences to their determinations: of which, History affords variety of Examples, as *Fredrick the IV.* with *Innocent the IV.* and the King of *Castile*, with the King of *Portugal*.

CHAP. II.

*Of the Institution of all the
Parliaments of France.*

P*aris*, as we have said was instituted by *Pepin*, 757. and made sedentary by *Philip le Bel*, 1302.

T

Toulouse,

Tolouse was instituted by *Philip le Bell*, 1301. and made sedentary by *Charles VII.* 1443.

Rouen was instituted 1443 by *Charles VII.* and made sedentary by *Lewis XII.* 1503.

Grenoble was instituted by *Charles VII.* 1453. and made sedentary at the same time.

Bourdeaux was instituted, and made sedentary, by *Lewis XI.* 1462.

Dijon instituted, and made sedentary by *Lewis XI.* 1476.

Aix instituted by *Lewis XII.* 1501. and made sedentary at the same time.

Reimes by *Henry II.* and made sedentary the same time, 1553. This Parliament sits by six months, that is, one half of the Presidents, and Councillors one fix months, and the other half the other.

Pau instituted and made sedentary by *Henry I.* Grandfather to *Henry IV.* 1591.

Metz instituted by *Lewis XIII.* and made sedentary together 1633.

The Parliament of *Rouen* after the rebellion in *Normandy* 1640. was made to sit by six months, but that order is since abo-

abolish'd, and the Parliament restored to its old Condition.

After the Parliaments we may put the Soverain Councils, as the Council Soveraign of *Perpignan*, the Council of *Arras* (which has a Sovereignty in all Civil causes) and the Councils of *Turnay*, and *Pignerol*.

CHAP. III.

Of the Authority of Parliaments and the Provinces assigned to their several Jurisdi- ctions.

AT first when there was but one Parliament in the whole Kingdom, all Pleas were brought thither of Necessity: but afterwards several Parliaments having upon weighty Considerations been created, their jurisdictions have been restrained to particular Provinces, beyond which they cannot extend; and their number is at this time no less then ten, as appears before.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Parliament of
Paris.

THe Parliament of *Paris*, consists of nine Chambers, viz. The *Grand-Chamber*, *La Tournelle*, five *Chambres des Enquests*, and the first and second *Chambres des Enquests du Palais*.

The first Chamber of the Parliament, is called the *Grand Chambre*, to which there belongs 8 Presidents *au Mortier*: who are Councillors d'Etat by their places: and if at any time they have an inclination to wave their other employments and fix themselves in that Council, they take place according to the Seniority of their Presidencies: There are 30 Councillors, 13 of the Clergy, and 17 of the Laity.

The Presidents *au Mortier* when they sit, and the Councillors at all Cerimonies, and upon all occasions when they meet about publique affairs in the presence

sence of the King, &c. appear in Habits of Scarlet faced with Black Velvet. Their Arrests are publisht four times in a year, viz. on *Christmasts Eve*, the Tuesday before *Easter*, on *Pentecost Eve*, and on the seventh of *September*.

Besides the Presidents and Councillors aforesaid, there are belonging to the Parliament one Procureur General, and two Advocats General, who are present in all Causes where the interest of the King and Kingdom is concerned.

The number of Advocats belonging to the Parliament is uncertain, But the *Procurors* or Proctors, have of late been reduced to 400, each of them paying 1650*l.* to the King; there is also a Chief Clerk Mons. *Tillet*, whose Predecessors have enjoyed it for Three hundred years, and it is one of the most profitable Places in *France*. Of Ordinary Commissioners and Clerks there is a great number, who buy their Offices of the King also, as the Clerk of the *Presentations* and the rest do.

Almost all the Officers of the Parliament are habited alike, that is, in a *Sou-*

tane or Cassock, a large Robe over it, and a Square Cap: Originally, half the Councillors of the Parliament, were Gentlemen and of the Short Robe, but now they are all of the Long Robe.

The Habits at all Cerimonies where in the Court of Parliament have their share, are these: The Presidents are in their Scarlet Robes lined with Furr, with the *Mortier* upon his head. The first President wears two Gold Laces or Gallons about his Mortier, the rest but one. The Councillors, Procurors, and Advocats General, Scarlet Robes, with *Chaperons*, or Hoods furred with Ermines: The Chief Clerk, his Scarlet Robe, with his *Epitoge*, or Cloke over it; The *Premier Usher* in Scarlet also, with a Cap of Cloth of Gold.

Antiently all the Bishops in *France* had their Voices and Seats in Parliament, but of late that Priviledge is taken from them, and the whole Clergy is excluded, but the Archbishop of *Paris*, and the Abbot of *St. Denis*; yet all the Bishops have the Title of *Conseillers du Roy*, as well as the greatest part of the Officers of the Royal Houses.

The

The Parliament of *Paris* (amongst the rest of its Peculiarities) is called the Court *des Paires*, gives the Oath of Allegiance to the Dukes, Peers of *France*, and Officers of the Crown; and Judgement, in case any of them be accused of any Crime. 'Tis true in the late Kings Raign the Mareschal de *Marillac* was condemned by delegated Commissioners, and the Duke of *Montmorency* by the Parliament of *Toulouse*: But the Parliament of *Paris* protested against both, and declared them invasions of their Priviledges.

Besides this Pre-eminence, the Councillors of the Parliament in *Paris*, pretend a right to a place in all the Parliaments in *France*, which the rest of the Parliaments do not reciprocally in theirs; and yet there is a President whereby in an Ordinance of *Charles VIII.* place was granted to the Councillors of the Parliament of *Toulouse*, in the Parliament of *Paris* 1454: But the Parliament of *Paris* refusing to ratifie it, the Parliament of *Toulouse* publisht a Remonstrance 1466, declaring no Councillor of the Parliament of *Paris* should for

the future be admitted into the Parliament of *Toulouse*, till they had received satisfaction in the Ordinance of *Charles VIII.* A third Priviledge is, that other Parliaments, not having that latitude of Jurisdiction, have not so many Chambers of *Inquests*, the greatest not exceeding two at the most.

Twice a year the King sends new Commission for the Overture of the Parliament, which by Virtue of the said Commission is opened the next day after *S. Martins*, and sits to the 7th of *September*, after which there is a Vacation for a while, yet in that time also there is a Court called the *Chambre des Vacations*, which takes Cognizance of all Causes which require any extraordinary dispatch.

CHAP. V.

*Of the other Chambers of the
Parliament of Paris.*

NExt the *Grand Chambre*, follow the *Chambres des Enquests*, or Inquisitions which are five in number, consisting each of them of two Presidents and thirty Councillors; all Judgments and Processes are recorded in these Chambers, that it may appear how properly the appeals were made.

The Presidents of the *Chambres des Enquests* (which are but two to a Chamber) are only Councillors with such Commissions, nor have they any place in Parliament, (when they are assembled in a Body) more than according to the Priority of their Reception as Counsellors.

La Tournelle, which takes Cognizance of all Criminal Causes and Appeals (except they be Gentlemen and Persons of

Condition who fall under the Cognizance of the *Grand Chambre*) is called so, because being composed of two Presidents *au Mortier*, six or eight Councillors of the *Grand Chambre*, and two out of each of the *Chambres des Enquestes*; they sit by *tour-a-tour*, by turns, that is from three Moneths to three Moneths (only those of the *Grand Chamber* sit six Moneths) and have always three Presidents *au Mortier* present.

The *Chambres de l' Edit* at *Paris* and *Rouen* were suppress'd in *February* 1669: The Parliaments of *Aix* and *Toulouse* have no *Chambres de l' Edit*, but having many of the Religion in their Quarters, they have certain mixt Chambers compounded equally of Protestants and Catholicks, as there are at *Castres* for the Jurisdiction of *Toulouse*, at *Grenoble* for *Dauphine*, *Provence*, and *Burgundy*; at *Neral* for *Guyenne*, (which was formerly held at *Bordeaux*.) The Parliaments of *Dijon* and *Reimes* never had any.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Requests du Palais.

BESIDES the Chambers we have mentioned before, there are two *Chambres des Requests du Palais*, which are part of the Parliament also, and composed of two Presidents (each) and ten or twelve Councillors; their Office is to take Cognizance of all personal possessorie, or mixt Causes, amongst such persons as have the Priviledge of a *Committimus*, whether Domestick Officers or others; they are at all Publick Assemblies, and in the same Habits with the rest of the Counsellors of the Parliament; they have two Clerks, one signs the Sermonces, the other the Presentations.

Of the Requests de l' Hostel.

The Masters of Requests are called Councillors *du Roy* in his Councils of State,

State, &c. and Masters of Requests in Ordinary of his Household, they are in a manner of the Parliament too, and in all Days of Audiances sit immediately next the Presidents, but with this limitation, they can never be present above four at a time.

In antient time, there were three of them chosen out of the Body of the Parliament, attending constantly at the Door of the Kings Lodgings, to receive all Petitions or Addresses to His Majesty: if the business was not of great importance they dispatcht it themselves, if extraordinary, they reported it to the King either in his Chamber, as he was going to Mass; or when he was a walking; but Affairs increasing, they stood no longer at the Door, but were received into the Kings Chamber, and admitted to the Examination, and Discussion of all such things presented to his Majesty, and were allowed their Diet and Lodgings at Court.

In short there was also a third Chamber *des Requests*, the first was kept in the *Grand Chambre*, the second in the *Chambre des Enquests*, and this in *Gremio*

mio Curia, as appears by a Letter from Charles V. to the Cardinal de Vivarez 1405.

There are at this day 72 Masters of Requests serving by Quarters in the said *Requests de l' Hostel*; they have Cognizance of all Personal or Possessorie Causes relating to any Officer of the Crown, or Family, who has a right of *Committimus* as abovesaid, there lies an appeal from them to the Parliament, yet were it not for the dismissal of the Council d' *Etats* their Jurisdiction would appear to be soveraign. They have their places in the Chancery and *Conseil d' Etat*, and report and sign the Requests: They have Commissions extraordinary in the Provinces, where they are Intendants of Justice, Policy, and the *Finances*; in the Armies they have great Authority also, and may preside in all Seneschallies and Baillywicks as they please.

Antiently the Bailliffs and Seneschals sent down into the severall Provinces on purpose by the King, administred Justice without appeal, and were chosen by him out of the ablest persons in his Family; but since the institution of Parliaments,

ments, there have been appeals from the Bailliffs and Seneschals, to the Presidial Seats, and from the Presidial Seats to the Parliaments.

CHAP. VII.

*Of the Chambers of
Accompts.*

THere are Eight Chambers of Accompts, viz. *Paris, Rouen, Dijon, Nantes, Montpellier, Grenoble or Dauphine, Aix, Pau* for *Navarre*, and *Blois* for the Appanage of *Orleans*.

Amongst all of them the *Chamber of Accompts* in *Paris* is most considerable, and may be termed Regal, whereas most of the other are originally but Ducal.

The *Chambre des Comptes* at *Paris* is composed of a Premier President and ten other Presidents. threescore and ten Masters of Accompts, thirty Correctors or Controllers, threescore and fourteen Auditors,

Auditors, an Advocat and Procureur General; two Principal Clerks, which are Secretaries *du Roy*, and two Keepers of the Books and Records.

Thirty Ushers, with their Bonnets and Short Robes, thirty Procureurs or Attorneys, one Clerk of the Fees, one Receiver of the *Mennes Necessites de la Chambre*, one Controller General of the rest, three Pay-masters, and Receivers of Wages; the Presidents, Masters, Correctors, and Auditors, if they be Lawyers, wear the long Robe, if otherwise, the short, but of late they have all of them worn the long.

The *Chambre des Compts* (by the report of the *Sieur de S. Just*) was established by *S. Lewis*, and confirmed by *Philip le Bell*: Originally there were but two Presidents, the first most commonly of the Clergy, and either an Archbishop or a Bishop; the other a Layick; but sometimes both of the Clergy: three *Maitres des Comtes*, Layicks, and three Ecclesiasticks; to which *Philip le Long* added another Master, two Correctors, and eight Clerks, two to keep the *Accompts*, one to keep a Journal,

Journal, and five others, to overlook the Examinations.

Louis the XI. erected the second Office, created a third President, and augmented the number of *Maitres* as in the first; so that till the Raign of *Francis* I. the Chamber of Accompts was composed only of three Presidents: sixteen *Maitres*, and twelve Clerks, called Auditors since, and by *Henry* II. dignified with the Title of *Conseillers du Roy*, and made *Semestral*.

Their Habits at Ceremonies are these, the *Presidents* in Black Velvet Robes, the *Maitres des Comptes*, in Black Sattin; the *Correctors* in Black Damask; the *Auditors* in Black Taffaty. The *Advocate* and *Attorney General* in Black Sattin; the Clerks in Black Sattin, and the *Premier Usher* in Black Taffaty.

This Chamber has been formerly so considerable, affairs of the greatest importance (as of State, Revenue, and Justice) have been deliberated in it, and the Principal Officers of the Crown, and Parliament, Patriarcks, Arch-bishops, Bishops, Princes, Constables, Chancellors, had their places there.

James

James de Bourbon, Prince of the Blood, was President there 1397; several Kings, as *Philip de Valois*, and others, have honoured it with their presence.

In the times of *Charles V. VI.* and *Lewis XII.* it had not only a Sovereign power in matters of the Revenue, but a right of direction in what concerned Bridges, Cawseys, and High-ways, as also an inspection into the *Monyes*, *S. Lewis* impowered them to receive the Homages of Prelates, Princes, Dukes, and other great Lords holding in Fee of the King.

They had power also from him to supervise the Alienations or Usurpations of his Demeasnes, to register, and record all Edicts, Ordinances, &c. relating to the Revenue, &c. to enter the Oaths of Allegiance and Fidelity taken by all Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, &c. (subject to the *Droit Regale*) nor was that ratified or compleat, till entered in their Books; the Fruits and Profits of such Benefices accruing to the King, from the death of the last Incumbent till the Inrolement of the Oath of the New; which said Fruits *St. Lewis* gave to the
Sainte

Sainte Chapelle, half to the Canons, and the rest for maintenance of the said Chappel and House belonging to it, of which they had the disposing.

The *Chambre des Comptes* has Cognizance, and a Sovereign Power of judging in all matters relating to the Receipts or Disbursements of the Publick Revenue, to examine and pass the accompts of the Treasury Royal, of the Treasury of the Household, of the Seven Offices, &c. The other *Chambres of Accompts*, are obliged to send in Copies or Duplicates of the Accompts of their several Provinces, once every year into the *Chambre des Comptes* at *Paris*, that there may be a General Cognizance of the whole Finances in this Court, that they may controul or pass the necessary Accompts of the Royal Treasure, and such Accomptants as have their Assignations there.

The *Chambre des Comptes* has a right also (above all the Treasuries or other Courts of *France*) to receive the Faith, Homage, and Fees of all Vassals belonging to the Crown, &c. it ratifies all Edicts, Declarations, &c. addrest to them

them by the King : as also all Denunciations of War, all Articles of Peace, all Contracts of Marriages of the Kings, or Infants of *France* , all resumptions, or alienations of the Royal Demesnes; all Naturalizations, Amortissemens, Legitimizations, Gifts, Pensions, Gratisfications, and in short all Letters of Grace : the Creations of all Principalities, Duchies, &c. The innoblishments, Confirmations, or Restorations of the *Noblesse* ; having not only a right of ratifying and confirming the *Grace* , but to liquidate and lessen the fines due to the King and the Parishes where they were taxable : which favors being of the Kings special gift and grace, must of necessity be recorded in this Court.

The *Children of France* have a right of erecting a Chamber of Accompts in the principal place of their Appanage, but with this Caution that in Case of Reversion to the Crown for want of Issue Male, it expires of course, and most commonly their Treasurers make up their Accompts in the *Chambre des Comptes* at *Paris* afterwards.

They

They verifie all Edicts for Creation of Offices, Priviledges of Provinces or Towns, Permissions of Fairs or Markets, &c. all Grants, Ingagements, or Sales of the *Demesnes*, with power of Redemption: they make the Valuation of the said *Demesnes*, when they are given in Apanage, Dower, or any other Temporal Concession: and generally they have a Cognizance of all things relating to Accompts, of what nature soever.

They have a right of examining and judging in any differences arising betwixt the Officers of the said Court, and to amerce, suspend, or cashire them as they please.

The Presidents, Masters, Correctors, Auditors, Kings Councillors, and Treasurers of *France*, must be examined (in case of any Information or Enormity) in Court, but the Proctors, Attornies, and Ushers, may be tried by Commissioners deputed by them to that purpose.

All Presidents are to be 40 year old, by the Ordinance of *Molins*; and not to be admitted, unless they have executed the Office of Judge ten years in some Sovereign Court or other: the
other

other Officers were to be above 25, but now they must be 27 at least.

The Officers of this Court are all of them to be Officers of the King, Queen, or Infants of *France*; if they be Officers of a Prince only, they are to be chosen according to the Ordinance of the year 1560.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Cours des Aides, and the Presidents, Councillors, and other Officers therein.

There are Eight Courts *des Aides* in *France*; *Paris*, *Rouen*, *Clermont* in *Auvergne*, *Montpelier*, *Bordeaux*, and *Vienna* in *Dauphine*.

The Court *des Aides* at *Paris* consists of six Presidents, three Chambres, about forty Councillors besides the *Gens du Roy*, or Kings Council, which are two Advocates General, an Attorney General,

neral, four Substitutes of the Procureur General, and two principal Clerks.

The Creation of the Court of Aides, is almost as antient as the Parliament of *Paris*, but antienter than the rest: it was establish'd by King *John* in a Convention of Estates 1355; and by particular Priviledge all the establishments of the Royal Houses are entred in this Court, and all the Officers in the said Establishments, are to be judged finally, and *en dernier ressort* by this Court in all matters relating to the *Aides*, though their Habitations be in the Liberties and Precinct of some other Court.

The Jurisdiction of this Court is to give Sovereign and final Judgment in all things belonging to Taxes, Aids. Gabels, Impositions, and all Terms and Duties to the King.

They have a Priviledge also to examine the Titles of the *Noblesse*, which other Courts have not. Their Habits in all great Ceremonies are, the Presidents in Robes of Black Velvet; the Councillors, Advocat, and Attorney General, and Secretary in Scarlet; the

the Premier Usher in a red Robe also.

Having spoken of the three first Sovereign Courts, which are established in *Paris*, it remains we speak now of the *Grand Conseil*, the *Cour des Monnoyes*, the Treasurers of *France*, and some other Jurisdictions.

CHAP. IX.

Of the Grand Council.

THE Grand Council, was primitively the Kings only Council, erected into a Sovereign Court by *Charles VIII.* and constituted of 17 Councillors, and an Attourney General; to compleat their number to twenty, *Lewis the XII.* added three, and confirmed it, ordering them to serve by six Moneths: since that time the Presidents and Advocats General have been added, and the number of Councillors increased so, as there are at this time, eight Presidents,

dents, four for each six Moneths, 54 Councillors, 27 for each six Moneths; two *Advocats General* serving by turns, and one *Attorney General*, who of all the Officers is attending perpetually.

The Jurisdiction of the *Grand Conseil* extends thorow the whole Monarchy and Dominion of the King: at first it had Cognizance only of Evocations, Regulations, Nullities, and Contrarieties of Arrests; as also the Inspection, and Conservation of the Presidial Jurisdiction; the Jurisdiction of the *Prevots des Marchaux*, with all things respecting the Honour, Function, and Regiment of their Charges.

They have Cognizance also of matters concerning Consistorial Benefices, *Archbishopricks*, *Bishopricks*, &c. in the Kings Nomination, Presentation, Collation, &c. they inquire also the Rights and Duties accruing to the King from all Cathedral and Collegiate Churches: upon his coming to the Crown, or their taking the Oaths of *Allegeance*, &c. they examine the Indulgencies of the Cardinals and other Prelats, the Dispensations of the Officers
of

of the Parliament in *Paris*, the appeals from the Prevostship *de l' Hostel*, &c. the Executions or Infringements of the Statutes *du Premier Barbier du Roy*; the Commissions of the Principal Physician, &c. with several other Evocations concerning the Persons, Goods, and Priviledges of the several Religious Orders in the Kingdom, as *Clugny*, *Citeaux*, *Premontre*, *Grand Mont*, *la Trinité*, *le S. Esprit*, *Fontevrant*, and *S John de Jerusalem*.

The Presidents of the Grand Council do wear upon all Publick Ceremonies a Black Velvet Robe, the Councillors Black Sattin Robes, the Advocats and Proctors, or Attorneys General, and the Secretaries Black Sattin.

The Grand Council is a Sovereign Court, which follows the King, when his Majesty pleases, and is held in the Cloister of *S. Germain l' Auxerrois*, not far from the *Louvre*.

CHAP. X.

Of the Cour des Monoyes.

FOR several ages there has been but one Court *des Monoyes*, that all the Kings Coin might be uniform; formerly it was united to the Chamber of Accompts, but it was disincorporated in the beginning of the Reign of *Francis I.* *Henry II.* erected it into a Sovereign Court, and gave it place in all Ceremonies next the *Cour des Aides*: The Chief Office of this Court, is to have an eye upon all Moneys coined in this Kingdom, whether of Gold, Silver, or any other Metal, to judge of their Weights and Values; to punish particularly all Delinquencies, Abuses, &c. committed by the Masters of the Mints, Guards, Counter-guards, Tryers, Cutters, Gravers, and all other Officers or Workmen belonging in any wise to the Mint, or dealing in Metals. It takes Cogni-

zance also of the Commissions , Privileges , Statutes , and Governments of the said Officers and Artizans , exercising a Jurisdiction over all persons in any wise relating to them : it has a power likewise (concurrent with the other Judges) to punish or prevent the coining of false Money, the clipping or exporting of Gold or Silver ; selling of Tools, Engines, or any other thing belonging to the Mint , &c. It verifies all Edicts and Declarations concerning the coining, changing, enhancing or rebating of Moneys. It judges in all appeals both in Civil and Criminal Affairs from the Judgment of the Commissioners sent yearly to visit the several Provinces for the same purpose, &c.

This Court sits by six Moneths , and consists of a *Premier* and eight other Presidents , six and thirty Councillors , one Procureur General , and two Advocats General. There are two Presidents and ten Councillors , called Commissaries , who are annually to visit all the Chief Towns of the Kingdom , and others , where any Moneys are coined ; and there to publish and see such Ordina-

nances observed, as respect the fabrication, and course of Moneys, and the exercise of such arts as are within the particular jurisdiction of the said Court: by plurality of voices there is annually chosen a Councillor (called *Maitre* or Warden of the Mint) whose Office is to prepare necessary rules and instructions, for the Trial and Judgement of such Moneys as are coined in the Mint: and of late for the greater security of the Publick, whose welfare depends so much upon those instructions, there have been two Councillors added, with the title of Controllers General, to supervise and correct as they see occasion.

The Court *des Monoyes* has also a Privative Cognizance of all Weights, Marks, or Contestations happening thereupon; it has the Custody also of all Standards or Original Weights, by which all Moneys coined in any other Towns of the Kingdom are adjusted and assized: all Weights, Marks, &c. exposed to sale, are brought first to the *Mónoye de Paris*, where if they be just and legal, they are stamp't with the Kings Mark, which

which is the *Flower-de-luce* , in the presence of one of the Councillors of the Court deputed thereunto , who on Tuesdays and Saturdays hears and decides all Cases and Contestations , about the weight or goodness of Monneys ; from whose Sentences there lies an appeal notwithstanding to the *Cour des Monoyes*.

The Habits of the Officers of this Court upon any Solemn Ceremonies, are Robes of Black Velvet for the Presidents, of Black Sattin for the Councillors, Advocats, Procureurs General, and Secretary ; and for the first Usher a Robe of Black Taffety.

There is a Provost General of the Monoyes , &c created in the year 1635 , to see all Arrests and Commissions of the said Court put punctually in execution ; his place in the said Court, is next to the lowest of the Councillors.

There is also one Lieutenant General, three Exemts , one Clerk , and forty Archers ; to which four Lieutenants, four Exemts, four Clerks, and twenty Archers, have been super-added , to attend the Commissaries of the said Court,

when they go their Circuits into the Countrey; and a hundred Sergeants distributed thorow the whole Kingdom, and residing where they please: The four Lieutenants have their particular Quarters and Residences, but of late they have been united to the Court, and may reside either near *Paris*, or in what other parts of the Kingdom they desire: They have the same Functions, Authorities, Priviledges, and Honours, with the *Prevot General*; and do make report of all Processes prepared by them, either in the Court *des Monoyes*, if it belongs to their Jurisdiction, or in the *Constables Court*, if it be in the *Marshalsey*. Besides these there are other Officers, as Receivers, and three Pay-Masters of Wages.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Treasurers of France.

THE Treasurers Chamber is kept in the *Palais*, and with exclusion to all other Judges and Courts, takes particular Cognizance of the payment of the Kings Duties, the Farmes of his Demesnes, and all differences relating thereunto; from whence notwithstanding an appeal lies to the Parliament.

It consists of eight Councillors, an Advocate, and Procureur *du Roy*, a Secretary and several Ushers: The first Usher or Messenger of the Office of *Finances*, is by his place the first Usher of this; and the Treasurers of *France* are Presidents of this Chamber in course, presiding as they please themselves, in all Hearings or Processes by Writ: When any of the Councillors of the Treasury are to be admitted, they present themselves to the Treasurers of *Pa-*

ris for approbation, by whom they are interrogated and received.

Besides this, there is another Office kept in the Great Hall *du Palais*, where they meet commonly every Morning about ten of the Clock; *viz.* the Councillors, the *Procureurs du Roy*, and one Secretary; where the *Procureurs du Parliament* may be present with more ease, for the expedition of any pressing affairs, as well as for settling and raising of Fines, and such amercements as have been awarded by Arrest of Parliament, all incidents thereupon; all Escheats for Bastardy, want of Heirs, &c.

The Office of *Finances* is by the Treasurers Chamber in the *Cour de Palais*.

The Treasurers General of *France*, (whose Institution is almost as antient as the Monarchy, and whose Offices are amongst the most considerable of the Kingdom) were erected into *Generalities* about the year 1450, and have since divided it into several shares and partitions, for the better management of what concerns the Demeans and Patrimony of the Crown: they are of the
Corpo-

Corporation of Sovereign Companies, and enjoy the same Priviledges with the Chamber of Accompts, in which also they have the same Rank, Seat, Voice, and Deliberative Opinion; as they have likewise in the *Cour des Aides*, when any business of importance calls them thither. They have Seats in the Parliament amongst the Senators or Councillors; they are by their places Commissaries of the Sovereign Chambers of *Francfiefs*, &c. they are reputed as Officers of the Kings Family, and have the same Priviledges; upon which score they are sworn into their Offices by the Chancellor: whatever concerns his Majesties De-means, the Regulation and Oeconomy of the Revenue, the *Grand* and *Petite Voyerie* or Surveyorship of the Highways, belonging to the Cities within their several *Generalities* and Precincts, fall naturally before them: it is they which impower the said Surveyors to make inspection, and call them afterwards to accompt: they give Orders for all Buildings, or Reparations of any of the Kings Houses, or Courts of Justice, as *Presidials*, &c. they have a jurisdic-tion

diction and inspection over all Bridges Causeys, or any other Publick Work whatsoever, which are to be built or ordered according to their Model and direction, and the Workmen paid upon their Warrant. But the *Louvre* and some other of the Kings Houses, have been separated from their jurisdiction, ever since the *Sieur de Tourcy*, Treasurer of *France* in *Paris*, obtained the Erection of the Office of *Super-Intendant de Batimens*, and selling his Treasurership, got the other for his pains.

All Letters Patents for Innoblishments, Restaurations, Naturalizations, Legitimations, Escheats, Erections of Lands into Baronies, Marquisats, &c. All Letters of Donations, Tolls, Pensions, and whatsoever belongs to the Kings Demeasne, is addrest to and registred in their Office; nor can any Persons or Officers whatsoever receive their Wages, Allowances, or Pensions, out of any of the Kings Moneys, but by their Warrant and direction.

All Taxes and Impositions are levied by vertue of Letters Patents directed to them; by which they are authorized to
send

send out their Warrants to the Assessors in their several Circuits, and they to make their Assessments in their several Parishes. In the Generality of *Paris* these impositions are made by the Treasurers of *France*, who are Commissioners in all Elections or Assessments falling out in the said Generality; and do meet amongst the Officers, and preside at the Regulation of all Taxes aforesaid; after which they give notice to all Collectors and Receivers, that Levy may be made, and the Money punctually paid in; and the same Method is observed in gathering the Taxes thorow the whole Kingdom.

All Officers of *Elections*, Officers belonging to the Kings Garners of Salt, of the Treasury or Receipts of any of the Kings Revenues, are sworn and admitted by them, and do bring in their accompts to them, before the Chamber of Accompts: All Officers are obliged to obey them in what relates to the Execution of their Offices, and upon any considerable offence, they have power not only to suspend, but to cashier them, and put others in their places.

They

They have the Super-intendancy of the High-ways, and do not only take care that they be kept in repair, and no mischief or robberies committed upon them, but that there be no encroachments by building, no stoppage or embarrasments of prospects, or any thing that may prejudice the publick: All Letters Patents for translation, alteration, shutting up wayes, or such like things, are directed to their Cognizance; who calling the persons concerned before them, they give absolute judgment as they see cause.

But for the better knowledge of the Institution, Establishment, Function, Privileges, &c. of the Offices of the Treasurers General, I will recommend you to the Kings Ordinances, collected by *Fontanon*, and other Books exhibited on purpose.

There are three and twenty Generalities or Divisions in *France*, and so many Treasurers of *France*, in each Office; the chief of them is kept in *Paris*, to which the rest do many times refer, (in case of any differences or difficulties betwixt them) as being not only the most
antient,

antient, but as it were the Mother of them all.

Of the Election of Paris.

The *Election of Paris* is composed of 440 Parishes, the Officers of the said Election make all the Assessments, and are judges of all differences arising about Taxes, Aids, Tolls of *Paris*, and the five Grand Farms.

The Officers are a President, a Lieutenant, an Assessor General, seventeen Councillors *Eseus*, three Controllers *Eseus*, one Procureur and Advocate *du Roy*; two Clerks, one Principal Usher, three other Ushers *Audianci-ers*, eight Ushers of the Aids and Taxes, and eight Attorneys,

CHAP.

CHAP. XII.

Of the Jurisdiction of the Constable and Mareschals of France at the Marble Table in the Palais at Paris.

AMongst the three Royal and ancientest Courts in this Kingdom, (which followed the Parliament when it was ambulatory, and was settled with that in the *Palais*, when the Kings held their Residence there) the Constables Court or Mareschalley (held at the Marble Table) may be reckoned; and indeed it has the Pre-eminence of them all, not only in respect of the antiquity of its institution (which may be said to begin with the Wars) but of the dignity of its Officers, which are the Constable and Mareschals of *France*, who preside there; as the Bailliffs and Seneschals do in their Bailliwicks and Seneschalship.

This

This Court of Justice extending to Military, Civil, Politique, and Criminal Affairs, is but singular, yet has an universal influence and operation thorow the whole Kingdom, and the Jurisdictions of every Parliament: it is called by peculiar honour the *August Court of France*, and is managed by the Constables and Mareschals of *France*, or (in their absence) by two Lieutenants of the Long Robe (one a Lieutenant General, and the other Particular) one *Procureur du Roy* and other Officers of Judicature, all of them nominated and commissioned by his Majesty, and sworn in the Parliament of *Paris*, to which only appeals lie from the Sentences which are given by them: All which Sentences or Decrees do run in this Form, *The Constable or Mareschals of France to all to whom these Letters shall come, &c.* though there be now no Constable at all, yet the Form is continued, because the Eldest Mareschal represents him; and both together make but one body, whereof he is the Head: and of late the King has added one of his Masters of Requests to them;

The

The Propriety and particular Jurisdiction of the Constables Court, is to take and keep a Register of the Oaths of the Provost General of the *Constablie* and *Mareschalsey* of France, and of his Majesties Camps and Armies, of the Provost Generals of the *Monoyes* and all other Provosts General, Provincial or particular; of all Vice-Bailies, Vice-Seneschals, Lieutenants Criminal, of the Short Robe, of all *Chevaliers du Guet*, their Lieutenants, Assessors, *Procureurs du Roy*, Commissaries, Controllers of the Muster, Treasurers of the Revenues, Receivers, Paymasters, and Clerks of the several Companies throughout the whole Kingdom, and to take information of their Lives, Manners, Religions, and Capacities of them all.

It has an inspection also over all places, Patents, and Allotments of the Treasurers, Commissaries, Controllers, and other Military Officers, over the Cautions and Securities to be given, as likewise into all Offences, Enormities, and Irregularities committed by any of them in the Execution of their said Offices, or any other persons belonging to the War,

War, either in Camp, Garrison, or Field: they punish all Spies, all Soldiers running from their Colours, all Officers delivering up of Towns, either by Cowardize, Treachery, or Neglect.

It has Authority over all Gentlemen liable to the *Ban* and *Arrierban*, especially when they are drawn together, and formed into a Body.

It has Cognizance of all Contraventions and disobedience of his Majesties Edicts or Proclamations; of all Duels, *Rencontres*, and other Crimes falling before the Provosts, who are supreme Judges in the said Court, where all Processes and Prosecutions whatever, relating to Military Persons, or Employments, are naturally prepared.

It is remarkable that the Jurisdiction of this Court transcends the Privileges of any other Court, the Seal of the *Chatelet* conferring no authority in opposition to this; nor can the Persons protected by the Court of Requests, plead their *Committimus* in Bar to this Court, under penalty of a hundred Livres, all Costs, Damages, and Interest, and a Nullity of all Judgments to the contrary.

If

If the Grand Council it self does at any time meddle or intrench upon the Jurisdiction of this Court, or extend its Cognizance to any thing within the Sphere and Jurisdiction of the Provosts aforesaid, it has a power of declaring all the Arrests, Judgments, or Decrees of the said Grand Council, - interfering with its Jurisdiction, null, void and of none effect, and to lay a Fine of 300 l. upon all Offenders in that nature, not to be remitted or taken off by the said Grand Council: in short, those who are desirous to know more particularly of the Prerogatives of this Court, are recommended to the Ordinances of *Neron* printed in the year 1666, to the *Doctrine of Arrests*, published in 1669, and to the Book intituled, *The Connestablie and Mareschausse of France*.

The Mareschals of *France*, (as hath been said before, are usually present at the Marble Table, and do administer justice amongst the rest of the Officers: there is a Lieutenant General, and three Officers more of the Long Robe belonging to this Court, who have their particular Priviledges with the Officers,

Officers of the Kings House , besides which there is a Secretary in Chief, several Messengers and Ushers , and amongst them four which serve actually in the Chamber.

Of the Prevostships of the Constablie.

The Grand Prevost of the Constablie, Camps, and Armies of the King, has under him four Lieutenants, four Exemts, and fifty Archers.

The Prevost General of the Monoyes and Mareschalsey of France, has several Lieutenants (whereof two are always near his person) four Exemts, one Secretary or Clerk, and one and forty Archers to execute his Commands.

There are two more Prevosts belonging to this Court, who have their places there when any Process is judged which was prepared by them: but they have no Conclusive Voice.

The Prevost of the Isle of France has his jurisdiction also over Vagabonds and such people.

This Court of Admiralty is held also at the Marble Table; and judges of all Maritime Affairs whatsoever.

Of

Of the Waters, and Forrests.

The Cour des Eaux & Forrests, takes notice of all spoils or abuses committed in any of the Kings Forrests, either by hunting the Deer, imbezeling the Wood; or any other offence committed in his Rivers, Ponds, Fishings, Canals, or any of his Waters. It is not above two hundred years since the Office of Grand Master *des Eaux & Forrests* was instituted; before the time of *Charles VII.* in the year 1428 there was no mention of it. In former Ages the Jurisdiction of this Court was exercised by one person, but at present there are four sitting at the Marble Table, receiving Informations and Appeals from the Masters *des Eaux* and *Forrests* in the several Provinces. This is no Sovereign Court, for one may appeal from them to the Parliament, where the *Grandes Maitres* have also their Seats.

Having spoken of all the Sovereign Courts and Chambers of Justice in France, we will next set down the *Chatelet* in *Paris*.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the Chatelet de Paris.

THE Jurisdiction of this Court is exercised (in the name of Mons. *Seguier* Keeper of the Provostship of *Paris*) by three Lieutenants, a Lieutenant Civil, a Lieutenant of the *Police*, and a Lieutenant Criminal; all of them buy their places of the King, and are sworn in Parliament.

Besides these, there is a Lieutenant particular, two Advocats for the King, one Proctor for the King, and three and thirty Councillors, who are Judges also of the Policy and Regiment of the City, and have several Officers under them.

At all Publick Ceremonies, all the Lieutenants, Advocats and Proctors *du Roy* are in their Scarlet Robes, but the Councillors in black.

The Jurisdiction of the *Chatelet* extends thorow the whole Provostship of *Paris*, and where the Officers of the
Cha-

Chatelet have once set their foot, in any business before them, the other Officers of Justice have nothing to do.

The Clerks, Commissaries, and Sergeants appear on Horsback, the Sergeants with their Maces upon their shoulders.

FRANCE

divided into

GENERALITIES.

CHAP. I.

Of the several Generalities and the Revenue which they yield.

THE *Generalities* are the Offices of the Treasurers General of France, establish'd for the facilitating the Receipt of the Kings *Taxes*, *Taillon*, and *Subsistance*,

sistance ; they are in all three and twenty, that is to say , seventeen divided into Elections , and subject to an Assessment *ab extra* ; the other six are called *Pais d' Etats* , because they are not liable to be taxed but by themselves : and therefore when the King demands any sum of them , they immediately call an Assembly of their Estates , who set the Rates, levy the Money decreed , and transmit it themselves to the Exchequer, without the interposition of any Foreign Officer.

1. The Generality of *Paris* has twenty Elections , and 1904 Parishes within its Jurisdiction.

2. The Generality of *Orleans* twelve Elections and 1148 Parishes.

3. The Generality of *Moulins* nine Elections and 1170 Parishes.

4. The Generality of *Alençon* nine Elections and 1276 Parishes.

5. The Generality of *Chalons* eleven Elections, 2294 Parishes.

6. The Generality of *Soissons* seven Elections and 1088 Parishes.

7. The Generality of *Rouen* twelve Elections and 1623 Parishes.

8. The

8. The Generality of *Caen* nine Elections and 1008 Parishes.

9. The Generality of *Limoges* seven Elections and 1268 Parishes.

10. The Generality of *Poitiers* nine Elections and 1164 Parishes.

11. The Generality of *Bourges* four Elections and 566 Parishes.

12. The Generality of *Rion* in *Auvergne* eight Elections and 827 Parishes.

13. The Generality of *Bordeaux* nine Elections and 2995 Parishes.

14. The Generality of *Montauban* ten Elections and 951 Parishes.

15. The Generality of *Amiens* six Elections and

16. The Generality of sixteen Elections and 1539 Parishes.

17. The Generality of *Lyons* five Elections and 865 Parishes.

The Generalities des Pais d' Etats
are

1. The Generality of *Nantes* (for *Brittanie*) which has no Elections.

2. The Generality of *Mont Pellier*, divided into eleven Diocesses, instead of Electi-

Elections, it contains 1466 Parishes, and has three particular Receivers belonging to it.

3. The Generality of *Toulouse*, besides the Town (which has a particular Receiver belonging to it) is divided into eleven Diocesses, each of them with three particular Receivers; it contains 1013 Parishes.

4. The Generality of *Dijon* 1761 Parishes.

5. The Generality of *Grenoble*, six Diocesses, 604 Parishes and a particular Receipt at *Briançon*.

6. The Generality of *Aix*, seventeen *Vigueries*, 644 Parishes, and four Receivers.

The *Tailles*, *Taillon*, and *Subsistance* (being several Taxes or Subsidies upon the People, for the Payment of the Soldiers and supplying the King) being distributed and collected according to the aforesaid Generalities, amount in the whole to Fifty Millions, three hundred and fifty nine thousand, two hundred and eight Livres eight Sols. It is not to be doubted, but during the late disorders,

X

there

there were many insolvents, for w^{ch} reason this Estimat was not of the last year, but of the years before: in the year 1648. his Majesty by his Declaration remitted the fift part of the said Taxes, but since, the said Declaration has been revoked, and the Taxes advanced above a third.

If any one has the Curiosity, more particulary to understand the Numbers of the Generalities, Elections, and Parishes of *France*, let him read a book intituled *Supplement au Traite des Aides*.

CHAP. II.

The Order observed in levying the Taxes.

AFTER the Sum his Majesty is pleased to raise upon his People is fixt and determined in the *Counsil du Roy*, Commissions are immediately dispatcht to the Treasurers General of *France*, requiring them to make a speedy allotment of the said summe upon the Elections or hundreds depending on their several Generalities,

ralities, with as much equality and justice as they can: having received these Orders, it is their duty to advise and inform themselves, whether the *Elections* under their particular Generalities be capable of paying so great a summ; if not, they abate where they see cause, and lay the rest upon such as are most able, but if the summ be too large for the whole Generality, they represent their Condition to the Council, humbly petitioning his Majesty to be satisfied with such a summ as they are able to raise. Hereupon his Majesty sends Commissions to the Treasurers General for every *Election*, which they deliver to the Assessors general (who are Judges of the said *Elections*) with their Warrant annex, requiring them to levy such a precise summ upon their *Elections*, and neither more nor less: The Assessors meet immediately and make the Rolls for the Assessment for all the Towns, Villages, and Hamlets in their several *Elections*, which having finished and delivered to the officers of every Parish, each Parish chooses its Collector thereupon out of the Inhabitants of the said Parish, who are obliged to make Col-

lection of the said summs, to pay them in every three Months to the Receivers of their particular Elections; and they to the Receivers general of their Generalities, who pay them into the Exchequer.

Sometimes the King sets these Taxes to Farm though that has many times been the occasion of great disorders: But upon any pressing necessity it is found the readiest way to raise money: when the Taxes are thus let, the *Esfens* (or Assessors general) and the Treasurers general, are not concern'd, because the *Partisans* or Farmers, make the levy themselves, discounting ordinarily out of their advancements to the King after the rate of six per Cent. for their pains in Collection, besides what his Majesty does usually remit.

These kind of Taxes or *Tailles* are levied upon the Plebeians or Pefantry in every Borough village or city (that is not exempt) according to the proportion of their Rateable goods, of what Nature, and in what place soever they be, except in *Languedoc, Provence* and *Dauphine*, where their Lands and immovables are Taxable only.

Those which are Exempted from Taxes,

xes are all Ecclesiastical persons, and Clergy, all gentlemen (because they are presumed to drive no trade) unless it be for the Revenue of such Lands as they have free power to set, amongst these Gentlemen and Nobles, are comprehended all the Domesticks of the King, Queens, Sons, Daughters, Brothers or Sisters of Kings, or of the first Princes of the blood, the Officers of the *Gen d'armery*, the *Provots* of the Mareschalsy, their Lieutenants, Archers, Pay-masters, Commissaries and Controulers general, and all officers belonging to the Artillery: the officers of the Moneys, the Secretarys *du Roy*, the Officers of the Sovereign Courts, the Students in the University, and other persons named more particularly in a Declaration 1634. since when these Priviledges have been several times revoked, and re-established again.

The Tax called the *Taillon* was established by *Henry* the II. 1549. for augmentation of the pay of his Soldiers. It is paid by the same persons, and with the same coercion as the *Tailles*, and amounts to a third part as much as that:

The *Subsistance* is a duty but of late years,

years, it was intended as a subsistence for the Soldiers in their Winter Quarters, by the Payment of which they became exempt from quartering of Soldiers during the Winter. This duty is levied as the *Taille* and *Tailon*.

The five *Gross Farmes* of France consist, First in duties upon the Entrée of all drugs and spices. Secondly in the Entry of all Grosser Commodities, or Marchandise; Thirdly, in duties upon things transported, as *Fraite Foraine*, *Haut passage*, or *Domaine Forain*: fourthly, in duties upon Corn, Wine, Wool, dyers woad, &c. and lastly, in the new imposition of five solz upon every *Muid* of Wine, and other vessels of the same proportion entering into any great or walled Town: but these five farms respect only the Provinces of *Normandy*, *Picardy*, *Champagne*, and *Burgundy*.

CHAP. III.

Of the Aides.

BY *Aides* is meant the Kings duties taken upon all sorts of Marchandizes but Salt: formerly all impositions laid upon the people, upon any extraordinary expence, for which the Kings demesne was insufficient, were called *Aides*, and in that sence it Comprehended *Tailles*, *Gabells*, *Tenths*, and other taxes: But *Charles* the V. called *le Sage* being Dauphin, and his Father King *John* a Prisoner in *England*, about the year 1370. established a Sovereign Court at *Paris*, to take supream Cognizance in those affaires, and called it the *Court of Aides*, which name and jurisdiction it retaines to this day.

Since which there have been several *Courts des Aides* erected in several places, viz. at *Montpelier* one by *Charles* VII. 1437. at *Rouen* another whose Original

uncertain at *Clermont* or *Mont Ferrand* in *Auvergne*, a third by *Henry the II.* 1557. and at *Bordeaux* a fourth, whose Establishment is likewise obscure. All which Courts have Cognizance of all Taxes, Gabells, Aides, subventions, ordinary or extraordinary; But the Court *des Aides* in *Paris* have this peculiar Privilege, that they keep in that office a Catalogue of the Kings and Queens household, and of the families of the Princes of the blood, without which the Officers of the said Households cannot pretend to an exemption.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Gabels.

THE Kings duties upon *Salt*, are called *Gabels*, but the Original of that imposition is not easy to be found: The first that we meet with in that nature was about the year 1318. when *Philip* the Long, charged a *double* upon every pound of *Salt*, which Duty was by *Charles* V. united afterwards to the Crown, contrary to the Opinion of those who attribute its establishment to *Philip de Valois*. By Ordinance of *Francis* the I. in the year 1542. it is said that the *Muid* of *Salt* shall pay twenty *Livers*, and now the *Minor*, which is the forty eight part of a *Muid*, payes forty eight *Livers*, so that the King receives yearly by this imposition upon *Salt* near twenty Millions of *Livers*, that is to say, of his *Gross Ferme*, about fourteen Millions, and of his *Farmes* of *Lyons*, *Dauphine*, *Provence*, and *Langue-*

doc above five Millions more. Henry the II. about 1553. sold their Gabells to the Inhabitants of the Countyes of *Poitou*, *Xaintong*, *Aunis*, *Angoumois*, high and low *Limosin*, and high and low *Perigord*, which Provinces are since called *Pais franc-Sale*, or the Countyes freed from the Gabells upon Salt: the Town of *Catalais*, and the Country adjacent, upon their return from the English to their naturall Allegiance, obtained the same Priviledg.

There are three Farmes of these Gabells, one of the *Lyonnois* and *Languedoc*, Another of *Dauphine* and *Provence*, and the third called the *Grand Farme*, of all the rest of *France*. The Farmers of the Gabells are bound to take off all the Salt at the Salt-pits, at a certain rate, to pay the Kings duties there, and at their own charges and hazard, to carry it to such Garners as are establisht by the King, where they are by a certain officer to deliver it out to the people.

There are several officers belonging to the Kings Garners, as first, a President, three keepers of the Garners, one *Procureur du Roy*, who issues out process
against

against such as make ill Salt, and judges of its goodness; they have an eye upon the quantity made in their whole jurisdiction; they have a care likewise of the weights and measures, and that it be sold according to the Kings orders: This Salt is distributed two ways, either by *impost* or *Consent*. Those who live within the precincts of the *Creniers d' impots*, (which are all that dwell upon the Frontiers, or near those *Pais francs*, from whence Salt is brought to them sometimes) are constrained to take a certain proportion every year of the Kings Salt, suitable to the numbers in their several families, and are compelled either by distress or imprisonment to pay the usual duties and prices: but the free Garners, every one buyes what he pleases.

CHAP. V.

Of the Treasure Royal, the
Keepers of the said Treas-
ure, and the Treasurers
of the Parties Casuels.

THE *Treasure Royal* (called *P. E. pargne* heretofore) is the same with that which was called *Ærarium populi* in Rome: as the Ocean receives all Brooks and Rivers into her bosome at one time or other; so is there not the least *Rivulet* in the Revenue, the least Receipt, or transaction with the King, either for his *Tailles, Tailon, Substance*, or any thing relating to money, but disimboques itself naturally into this office: Here it is all Officers or Treasurers, that have the distribution of any summes, Receive what is necessary for the discharge of their places. As the Treasurers for the Royal Houses

Houses, the Treasurers of the Army (which are of two Sorts, Ordinary and Extraordinary) the Treasurers in ordinary which have the payment of the old Regiments, the Treasurers extraordinary of the New, the treasurers of the Navy, the Treasurer general of the Artillery, the treasurers of the Fortifications, the Paymasters to the officers of the *Maison des Villes*, the Paymasters of the Officers of the Sovereign Courts, &c.

The Treasurer of the Exchequer was substituted formerly in the place of General Receiver, by *Francis I. Henry the II.* made it *Alternative*, for in his dayes there were two: The late King made it *Triennial* (as all other offices of Accompts) the King gave them the Title of Counsellors, and Treasurers in his Exchequer: those which injoy these places have 12 thousand Livers wages, and three pence in the pound for all moneys going out or in, and they deduct it in all their payments; which must needs amount very considerably: At present the Exchequer is managed but by one person.

The Warden of the Treasure Royal is usually the person which payes all Boons, Gratu-

Gratuities, or things of that Nature given by the King, or else gives them Billets, or assignments, for the summe that is granted

The *Officers of the Treasurers des Parties Casuelles*, are to receive and accompt, for all monyes paid for the sale of any office: But since the Reign of *Henry the Great*, several Offices have become hereditary, paying a certain Fee every year, which said Rent or Fee is called *la Paulette*: if it happens, any officer not having paid his *Paulette*, dies before his Resignation, or lives not above forty daies after he has resigned; then the Treasurers of the *Parties Casuelles*, re enter and dispose of the Profits for the King: These officers are three, but at this time executed but by one also.

THE

THE
PRESENT STATE
OF
FRANCE.

The Eighth Book.

The Division of *France*
BY
UNIVERSITIES.

CHAP. I.

Of all the Universities in
France.

THe most famous and celebrated University in all *France*, is the University of *Paris*, either for Arts, Theology, Canon-Law, Physick, or any other Exercises whatsoever, as we shall show in the subsequent Chapters.

After *Paris*, there are in *France* these Universities ensuing,

Toulouse.

Bordeaux.

Poitiers.

Orleans, renowned for the *Civil-Law*.

Bourges.

Dole, in the French Comty.

Montpellier, eminent for *Physick*.

Cahors.

Nantes.

Reimes.

Valence.

Aix

Aix.

Avignon.

Pont à Mousson.

Donay.

In several other Townes in this Kingdome there are Colledges maintained, but not with the Title of Universities, as at *Rouen*, *Lyons*, *Tournon*, *la Fleche*, where the Jesuits, and other Societies have their Schooles for education of youth.

But to give a description of the exercises of all the Universities in one, it will be sufficient to mention that of *Paris* alone, who being the Mother University, no wonder if the rest do frame and conform themselves to her Example.

CHAP. II.

Of the Faculty of Theology, and of the Doctors and Bachelors therein.

EVER since the first institution of this University, Theology has flourished there.

there, though perhaps not with that refulgency and lustre, as in the times of *Peter Lombard* Bishop of *Paris*, 1164, and *S. Thomas* 1265 who amongst other of his Works, exhibited his *Summe of Theology*, a Book which is esteemed to this very day.

Theology is taught in several Colledges in this Vniversity, but no where with that success and reputation, as in the Colledges of *Sorbonne* and *Navarre*: most part of the Readers indeed are not of the Houses, yet there are some both of the one and the other, and others which have onely a right of Hospitality, and are called *Sorbonici*, or *hospites*, or else *E Familia Sorbonica*, but not *socii*.

As the Colledg of *Sorbonne* (founded in the reign of *St. Lewis* 1250. by *Rob. de Sorbonne*) is most eminent for learned Men, so is it most Conspicuous also in respect of its Fabrick; The Structure of the great Hall where their *Acts* and Lectures are kept, the largeness of the Lodgings, and the beauty of the Church (whose steeple runs as it were up to the Clouds) are sufficient Testimonies of the Magnificence of the late Cardinal *Richelieu*,

lien; who immortalized himself by this good work, and raised a Temple to the honour of his Memory.

The Provost of the Colledg of *Sorbonne* is at Present the Archbishop of *Paris*, formerly Tutor to the King: &c.

The Provost of the Colledg of *Navarre* is the Archbishop d' *Auch*, grand Aumonier to the Queen Mother, &c.

There are six Doctors, or Regents, which read every day their several Lectures by turnes in the Schools of *Sorbonne*, an hour and a half at a time, three before dinner, and three after; but in the Colledg of *Navarre* there are but four, two in the morning, and two in the afternoon.

CHAP. III.

Of the Faculty of the Canon-Law.

IN antient time it was required, that all Clergy-men, and Counsellors should

should be well vers'd in the Canonical Institutions, least in any of their practice they should run counter thereunto.

The Schools where the Canon Law is taught at Present, are in the Street of St. *John de Beauvais*.

There are six Regents also in the Foundation, three reading each morning, and three after dinner, but at present two of these places are vacant.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Faculty of Physick.

THe fourth Faculty which makes up the body of this Vniversity, is Physick, and it is as antient as the Vniversity it self.

There have been several Persons of great Eminence in this Profession, since its first institution, amongst the rest the learned *Fernelius*: chief Physitian to *Henry II.*

The Physick Schools are kept in the *Rue de la Buchery*, since the year 1469 and

and in the year 1608. there was built a large Theatre for Anatomy.

The Faculties of *Theology*, *Canon law*, and *Physick*, have each of them a Dean of the faculty, some person of eminent Learning.

CHAP. V.

Of the Faculty des Artes, the Rector, and of the four Nations.

THe first and most considerable Faculty of the whole Vniversity, is the Faculty of Arts, which is as it were the Mother of the rest, and for whose sake onely the Schooles were built at first: the chief of the Vniversity (who is called the Rector) is chosen out of this Faculty, and never out of any other. This Rectors Jurisdiction is so great, that he can stop their publick Acts, as he pleases, and hinder their Readings. On the dayes of his Procession (which are four every year) he

he forbids the Preachers going up into their Pulpits. To celebrate his processions, all the Faculties assemble, and wait upon him to the Church he chooses to go to, attended by all the Doctors, Bachelors, Masters of Art, and no small number of Religious persons.

This Vniversity representing the Kings eldest daughter, and he being her head, tis asserted, he has precedence of all persons under Princes of the blood, and that in all Publick acts, he ought to goe before All Nuntio's, Ambassadors, Cardinals, and Dukes and Peers of *France*. At the funeral of the King, he marches side by side, in the same rank with the Archbishop of *Paris*.

This dignity is Elective, and Commonly but for three Months, unless they judge it for the advantage of the Vniversity, to continue him three or four times.

The Faculty of Arts is divided into four Nations: 1. The *Nation of France*, 2. The *Nation of Picardy*, 3. The *Nation of Normandy*, 4. The *Nation of Germany*, which again are subdivided into several Provinces.

When

When their several Prolocutors make any Publique *Harangues*, the usual Epithets, which they give these Nations, are *Honoranda Gallorum Natio*, speaking of France. *Fidelissima Picardorum Natio*, of Picardy. *Veneranda Normanorum Natio*, of Normandy; and *Constantissima Germanorum Natio*, of Germany. The three Faculties have also their peculiar Epithets, Theology is called *Sacra Theologiae facultas*; the Canon Law, *Consultissima Decretorum facultas*; and Physick *Saluberrima Medicorum facultas*.

There are several Colledges in this Vniversity besides, in which several Regents and Lecturers have entertainment, who teach humanity, Sciences, Languages and Philosophy, to such people or Students as are willing to hear them.

CHAP. VI.

*Of other Lectures which are
held in Paris.*

IN the Colledg Royal there are several Readers and Professors who have allowance from the King, and do teach all Languages, especially the Oriental, Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Syriack, Chaldee and others. They teach also Mathematicks, and Physick, besides what is taught in other Colledges, as Philosophy, Rhetorick, and the Latintongue.

Philosophy is taught by several Persons, and there are some Academies for Physick; the several parts of Mathematicks (as *Geography*, &c.) are shown by many, and the present Languages by others, besides all which there are some particular Exercises appropriated to particular dayes, as every Sunday in the year, there is to be a Dutch Sermon preacht

preacht in the Quire of the Abby of St. Germans des Pres about half an hour after one. On S. Bonaventures day, there is another in Latin, in the Church of the Cordeliers, as there is on St. Augustins day, in the Augustins; on St. Bernards, in the Bernardins, and others: On Low-Sunday, high Mass is sung by the Fraternity of the Pilgrims of Jerusalem, and the Holy Sepulcher in Greek, in the Church of the Cordeliers, in the middle of which there is a Greek Sermon also, which I have sometimes performed my self.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Historiographers of France.

THE Historiographers of France, are of three sorts, such first, as are actually imployed, and are entred in the Establishment of the Household: 2. Such as are entred in the books, but have not exhibited any of their works. 3. They
Y who

who assume the Title of Historiographers, but are not entred nor registered.

Of the first sort is Mons. *Sorel*, who has published several Books of Philosophy, Policy, Morality, universal Science, and of late the History of our present Monarch, *Lewis XIV.*

The Sieurs de Sainte Martbe, who hath put forth a General History of the Prelats of *France*, in four Volumes, with the Title of *Gallia Christiana*, with a Continuation of the Genealogy of the house of *France*, and all Sovereign, or other great families in Europe, particularly of the house of *Tremouille*; he has extant also several works both of Ecclesiastick, and Prophan History; and a Collection of the Vice-Roys and Governours of all Provinces in *Europe*: all which will in a short time be made publique.

Mons. *Duplex*, who has writ the History of *France* in several Volumes.

Mons. *Gedefroy*, who has put out the Ceremonies of *France* in two Volumes and the Histories of *Charles VI.* and *VII.* and *Lewis XI.*

Mons.

Monf. *du Chesne* who writ the History of the French Cardinals, and others. which take upon themselves the Titles of Historiographers of *France*, but in strictness are none, as wanting their Patents from the King.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the French Academy.

THE Eminent Company of Learned men, called the *Academy Francoise*, was founded and instituted by Letters Patents in the time of *Lewis XIII*, and verified in Parliament 1637. The King gave them the same Priviledges with the rest of his domesticks : Their Causes are heard in the Courts of Requests *du Palais* : they are exempt from all Wardships, or Gardianships; or watching at the Town gates where they dwell.

The first duty incumbent upon them by their Patents is to endeavour the refinement and Embellishment of their

Mother-tongue, which Mons. *le Cardinal Richlieu*; (their first Protector) recommended to them: and because during his Ministry and favour, every one contended to please him, several persons of great quality admitted themselves: The chief of them at first, as Director or President, was *Monsieur le Chancelier*, who since the Cardinals death is become their Protector.

Since its first Erection there have been many persons of great learning and honour, which have been Members of this Society: There are still above forty in being, from whom we expect a *French Grammar*, and Dictionary, to enable us in a more Correct, and Polite way of speaking French, which, when they please, they are very well able to perform.

CHAP. IX.

*Of our Ambassadors abroad,
and of Foreign Ambassa-
dors in France.*

AT Rome we have a Resident, at present *Monsieur Bigorre*; besides a Director, and a Protector of the affairs of France, *Cardinal d'Este*, who has an Agent constantly attending his Majesty:

In Germany, An Envoy Extraordinary, *Mons. le Chevalier de Gremonville*.

In Spain, an Envoy extraordinary, *Mons. le Marquis de Villars*

In England, an Ambassador in Ordinary, *Mons. Colbert*, Master of the Requests.

In Portugal, the Abbot de S. Romaine.

In Swedeland

In *Denmark*, an Ambassador in Ordinary, *Monf. le Chevalier de Trelon*.

In *Polonia*, an Ambassador in Ordinary, the Bishop of *Beziers*.

In *Venice* an Ambassador in Ordinary, the *Marquess de S. Andre de Rieux*, second President in the Parliament of *Dauphine*.

In *Savoy*, Ambassador in Ordinary, *M. le President Servien*.

In *Holland*, *Monf. de Pempone*, Ambassador in Ordinary.

In *Saxony*, a Resident, *M. de Chazan*.

In *Switzerland*, An Envoy Extraordinary, *M. Moulier*.

In *Constantinople*

In *Francford*, a Resident, the *Sieur de Gravelles*, besides Residents

At *Hamborow*, *Dantzic*, *Genoa*, and *Florence*: and Consuls in several Towns of Commerce and Trade.

Our Ambassadors to *Rome*, to *Vienna*, to *Spain*, or *England*, are chosen alwayes out of the Princes or great Lords of the Court: To *Venice*, *Holland* or *Swiss*, usually of the long Robe: To *Savoy*, sometimes one and sometimes the other; and to *Constantinople* the same, but with this difference, that though he be of the long

long Robe, he must wear a Sword.

The Residents, Envoys, or Agents sent to any of the Princes or Republics of *Germany* or *Italy*; are of either likewise.

Foreign Embassadors in France.

From *Rome* le *Sieur Bargellini*, the Popes Nuntio.

From *Germany*,

From *Spain*,

From *England*, Embassador extraordinary Mr. *Montague*.

From *Denmark*.

From *Venice*, Embassador in Ordinary, Le *Sieur Morosini*.

From *Savoy*, Embassador in Ordinary, the *Marquis de S. Maurice*.

From *Holland*, the Embassadors Secretary *Monsieur Romps*.

From *Malta*, and Embassador extraordinary, *Monf. de Souvres Grand Prior de France, &c.*

En-

Envoyes Extraordinary.

From *Spain*, Don *Jeronimo de Qui-
rones*.

From the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, the
Baron of *Blumental*.

From the Duke of *Tuscany*, the Com-
te de *Rabbata*.

From the Duke of *Newburg*, the Ba-
ron de *le Rode*.

Envoyes and Residents.

From the Emperour, Monsieur de
Vicha.

From *Portugal*, Mons. *Duarte Ribyero
de Macedo*.

From the Elector Palatin, Mr. *Paul de
Raminguen*, Resident.

From the Duke of *Mantua*, Mr. de
Balliasi, Resident.

From the Republic of *Genoa*.
Mr. de *la Rouvre*.

Agents.

Agents.

For the Elector of *Brandenburg*, for *Strasburg*, the *Hans-Towns*, and the *Lantgrave of Hesse*, Monsieur *Beck*.

For the Duke of *Weymer*, Monsieur *Feret*.

For the Duke of *Newburg*.

For the Princes Palatin, and of *Simi-ern*, &c. Mons. *Senbert*.

When an Embassadour is relieved, and another sent to succeed him, they both of them go to the *Louvre*, and when they go to Audience, he which is to be relieved keeps alwayes the upper hand, as they goe in, but when they come out, he takes it which is to continue: but if an Embassador in Ordinary comes to relieve an Embassadour Extraordinary, the Extraordinary takes the place both going and coming.

Having given a Division of France in this Manner, By the Bishopricks,

G0-

Goverments, Parliaments, Generalities, Universities, and such persons of quality as are Embassadors abroad, it will not be amiss if we add here, by the by, the Magistrates of the Town.

Of the Common Hall, and of the Judges Consuls.

THE *Hostel de Ville*, or Guild Hall of Paris, is composed of one *Prevost de Marchans*, four *Escuevins*, or Sheriffs, one *Procureur du Roy*, one Receiver, one Secretary, six and twenty *Conseillers de Ville*, sixteen *Quarteniers* or Aldermen, the *Dixeniers* or Aldermens Deputies, and the *Cinquanteniers*, and several other officers of *Policie*, whose care it is to have an Eye upon all Commodities brought in upon the River, and all duties to be paid at the bringing them in, or sale of them:

The *Prevost de Merchans* has a Jurisdiction above all others over the Rents
of

of the Town, and in all differences and contentions, betwixt the Citizens and officers of the Town.

The *Sieurs de Ville* or the Common Hall, set rates upon such Commodities as are brought into the City, and have inspection over all the Gates, and their several Officers to take Notice of all Corn or other Grain, wine, wood, charcoal, hay, fish apples, nuts and such kind of Commodities as enter thereby.

It's to be observed that amongst the rest, there are six Companies of Merchants in this Town, *viz.* The Furriers, the Drapers, the Haberdashers or Bonnet-makers, the Merchant-Jewellers, the Apothecaries, and the Goldsmiths.

Of the Judges Consuls.

THE *Judges Consuls* are a Certain Number of Substantial Citizens chosen annually out of the rest, who determine in all Cases of Debt (not exceeding 400 l.) and have cognizance in all matters relating to trade betwixt Citizen and Citizen, as Bills of Exchange, Promises, Obligations or Contracts, of what nature
or

State
jurisdiction forever respecting Marchan-
dise. Their Jurisdiction was instituted by
Charles the IX. 1563. Their Authority
holds but a year, and the highest punish-
ment they can inflict is imprisonment:
Fines for more than 500l. there
lies an appeal from them to the Parlia-
ment. Their Court is kept behind S. Me-
ridic.

Formerly there was a Common Coun-
cil of Citizens called *le Parloir aux Bour-
geois*, which this Court succeeded, yet
amongst the Sergeants of the Town there
are six which are still called *Sergeants du
Parloir aux Bourgeois*.

These Magistrates of the Town have
several Archers belonging to them who
wear blew Cassocks with the Tow Arms
upon them, and enjoy some certain im-
munities, as being officers (though inferi-
or) in the Town.

The *Chevalier de Guet*, is called *Cheva-
lier*, as aforesaid, Ever since Lewis XI.
who observing the Order of the Star be-
come too Common, gave his star to the
Capitaine *de Guet* with the Title of *Cheva-
lier*, which he has worn to this day, and
his Archers also.

F I N. I S.

y
y
r
:
e
-
e
r
-
-
ee
c
w
e
o
ns
l-
i-
-
I.
e-
e
-
d